Morning Oregonian.

VOL 25, NO. 7856. PORTLAND, OREGON, THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1885. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

...TS AND STEAMBOATS.

...y & Navigation Co.

...he East leaves Ash street ...y at 3:00 P. M. Arrives ...he East at 10:30 A. M.

...n Sleeping Cars ...t. Paul, Council Bluffs and Dayton.

...D AND SAN FRANCISCO.

...FROM SAN FRANCISCO ...idnight, Leaving Spear st. wharf at ...a. 10 A.M., as follows:

4 Columbia, Friday, July 3
8 State, Tuesday, " 7
12 Columbia, Sunday, " 11
16 State, Wedn'y, " 15
20 Oregon, Sunday, " 19
24 Columbia, Thurs, " 23
28 State, Monday, " 27
Aug. 1 Oregon, Friday, " 31

...ceived on morning of sailing except ...les, and these not after 9 A. M. ...serves the right to change steamer...

...TO ASTORIA, CLATSOP ...CH AND ILWACO. ...REET DOCK, PORTLAND DAILY (except Sunday) ...A. M. Monday, Wednesday and Friday ...Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday ...at 8:30 A. M. Tuesdays and Thursdays ...urdays, Astoria at 12, noon, Wednesdays and ... P. M. Sundays. ...A.M. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday ...Monday, Wednesday and Fridays ...n with the Wes... and Thompson's ...latsop Beach.

...COLUMBIA RIVER. ...ND 1 A. M. DAILY (except Sunday) ...to connect with Puget Sound lines ...etc., every day at 11:45 A. M.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

...Pacific Railway

...line to Chicago & the East. ...line to Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, ...avenworth, Kansas City, Burlington ...ncy, St. Louis, Indianapolis, ...ati, New Orleans, and all ...south and southeast, VIA ...UL and MINNEAPOLIS.

...THERN PACIFIC R.R.

...the ONLY Line Running ...ger Trains, ...n Palace Sleeping Cars, ...Dining Cars (meals 75c) ...ant Day Coaches, ...ant Sleepers (free of charge), ...shington and Oregon Points To The East ...PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS. ...HAT YOUR TICKETS READ ...rthern Pacific R. R. and avoid change of cars.

...nd at 3 P. M. daily, arrives at Minneapolis ...aul at noon fourth day. ...PACIFIC DIVISION ...Front and G daily at 11 A. M. arrive ...0 P. M., connecting with Co's boats for ...get Sound. ...F.E. Gen'l Pass Agent, St. Paul. ...ARLTON, Gen'l West'n Pass. Agent, No. 2 Washington st., Portland

...ND TO CALIFORNIA VIA ...n & California R. R. And Connections. ...TWO AND A HALF DAYS. ...rancisco $32, to Sacramento $30 ...ions made at Ashland with stages of ...nd Oregon Stage Company ...ILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.) ...East Side Division. PORTLAND AND ASHLAND. Mail Train. ARRIVE. ...7:30 A. M. Ashland 4:15 A. M. ...3:30 P. M. Portland 4:25 P. M. ...lbany Express Train. ARRIVE. ...4:00 P. M. Lebanon 9:20 P. M. ...4:45 A. M. Portland 10:05 A. M. ...ce Sleeping Cars daily between Portland ...d. ...Ferry makes connection with all the ...the East Side Div. from foot of F St.

...West Side Division PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS Mail Train. ARRIVE. ...9:00 A. M. Corvallis 4:30 P. M. ...8:30 A. M. Portland 3:30 P. M. Express Train. ARRIVE. ...5:00 P. M. McMinnville 8:00 P. M. ...5:45 A. M. Portland 8:30 A. M. ...for sale and baggage checked at company's ...office, cor. Stark and Second streets. ...cipal points in California can only be ...ggage checked at company's office, ...and Front Sts., Portland, Or. ...ot be received for shipment after five ...either the East or West Side Divisions. ...E. P. ROGERS, ...ager G. F. & Pass. Agent.

MARKETS.

...PACIFIC MARKET ...re. THOS. PAPWORTH. ...LDING & PAPWORTH, ...ND PACKERS, DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF MEATS, ...r Third and Ash Streets.

...HEA BROS., ...e Butchers & Packers ...Dealers in all kinds of Meats. ...ttention given to supplying ships. ...and 84 Central Market, Portland

...A. H. JOHNSON, ...ENTRAL MARKET, ...le Butcher and Packer, ...ention paid to supplying ships, ...rice paid for all kinds of fat stock

...R. RICE, ...ket Street, Louisville, Ky ...all forms of PRIVATE ...IC and SEXUAL DIS... ...torrhea and Impotency ...SYPHILIS ... Gonorrhea, ...Guaranteed in all Cases ...VATE COUNSELOR ...Sundays 2 to 4 P. M.

...T ENGLISH REMEDY. Is a certain cure for NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST MANHOOD, Prostatorrhea, ...nal Weakness, and all the evil ...effects of youth ful follies and excesses. DR. MINTIE, who is a regular physician, graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, will agree to forfeit Five Hundred Dollars for a case of this kind the VITAL RESTORATIVE (under his special advice and treatment) will not cure. Price $1.50 a bottle, four times the quantity $5. Sent to any address, confidentially. ...INTIE, M. D., 11 Kearney st., S. F. ...mphlet and list of questions. ...MPLE BOTTLE FREE to any one applying by letter, stating ...x and age. Strict secrecy in regard to all ...ctions.

EARL & WILSON'S MEN'S LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS "ARE THE BEST" FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

...HARD, MEDIUM & SOFT SEINE TWINE ...COTTON ROPE Co. ...ADAPTED TO THE ...OPER & SON. BALTIMORE ...rice List, naming your County and ...paper

SMOKE HORACE R. KELLY & CO'S

BEE BE LA PREFERENCIA BEST

Havana Key West Cigars.

For Sale Everywhere.

H. ROSENFELD & Co., Sole Agents.

...

Manufacturers, Importers and Dealers in

...S, OILS, GLASS, VARNISHES,

AND BRUSHES.

92 Front st., Portland, Or.

—SOLE AGENTS—

Phoenix Oil Works, Portland, Or.

Skidegate Oil Works, Queen Charlotte Island, B. C.

Pacific White Lead Works, Omaha, Nebraska.

Berry Bros.' Varnishes, Detroit, Mich.

Cary, Ogden & Parkers' Mixed Paints, Chicago, Illinois.

John W. Masurys & Son Colors. Chicago and New York.

Carpets,

Lace Curtains, Portieres.

We have resolved, in order to meet the times, to reduce prices on all our goods to the very

Lowest Eastern Standard

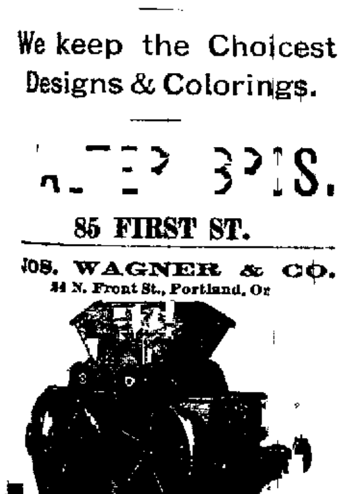
We keep the Choicest Designs & Colorings.

...ER BROS.

85 FIRST ST.

JOS. WAGNER & CO.

34 N. Front St., Portland, Or.



General Mill Furnishers!

Agents for Stevens Roller Mills and all Improved Machinery

We furnish, build or rebuild Flour Mills in any part of the North Pacific coast. Send for Catalogues.

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CHOICE FAMILY

PATENT ROLLER

FLOUR

Takes the Lead Wherever Introduced!

For sale by leading dealers, and by

...ERSON, CHURCH & CO.

GENERAL AGENTS OF THE

Portland Flouring Mills Co.

ap19 eod su

P. A. ICE CO.

Office, 43 Front st. - - Telephone 199.

Works, 17th and L sts. Telephone 219

ICE DELIVERED TO ANY PART OF THE CITY at the following rates: ...the every other day $1.50 per month ...the daily $2.50 per month. ...½c per pound. ...40c per hundred. ...35c per hundred. ...securely packed for shipment, one dollar per ton ...to above rates. ...public are respectfully invited to visit our works ...the most modern ice machine in the United ...king ice of distilled water. Factory open at ... mk1an 19

Maybe you have AND Then perhaps you haven't. If the latter Try Kicker Cigars And see the delightful result

...STABLES Finest Carriages ... Telephone 90. Footman, farm

BUSINESS SPECIALS

R. R. KNIGHT, Druggist, 72 Morrison, near Fourth st. Best of medicines at lowest prices.

J. POLIVKA & CO., Merchant Tailors, 88 Washington Street.

SHANNON & CO., Victoria, B. C. Real Estate, Coal, Iron, Lime, Timber Lands etc., in British Columbia & Puget Sound, W. T.

Carriages and Buggies.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE LARGEST LINE of Carriages and Buggies ever offered in this market. We invite those wishing goods in the above line to inspect our stock. No competition against inferior Eastern work.

NORTH PACIFIC MFG. CO.

W. JACKSON & CO., PROP'RS

Factory and Repository, 22d and I.

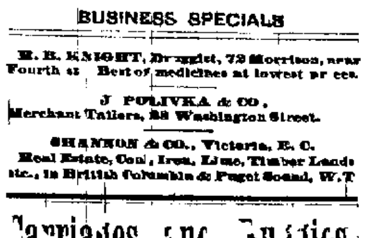
SCREEN DOORS AND SCREEN SASH

Regular sizes in stock. Special sizes made to order.

F. E. BEACH & CO.

103 Front St.

RUSSELL & CO'S



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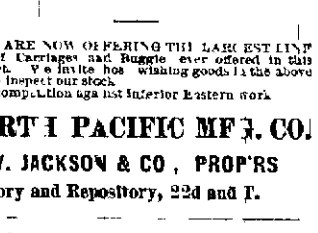
Is the greatest grain saving machine of the present century. Unlimited in capacity, unsurpassed in work, and unequaled in strength and durability. Catalogue and Price List sent free. Address RUSSELL & CO., Branch House, Portland, Or.

MACHINERY.

Mill, Railway & Machinists' Supplies.



THE WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC ENGINE.

PARKE & LACY.

66 N. Front st., Portland, Or. [Mention this paper.]

NORTHROP & STURGIS,

PROPRIETORS

Portland Soda Works,

MANUFACTURE THE BEST

Soda Water, Sarsaparilla, Ginger Ale, etc.

No Marble Dust used; no Glucose used for Syrups. Closest inspection Invited.

Also in stock and delivered free to any part of the city

MEDICINAL AND TABLE WATERS.

APOLLINARIS, pints and quarts. WILHOIT, pints and quarts. HUNYADI SALTER, etc.

NORTHROP & STURGIS,

93 and 95 Oak st., cor. Fifth, Portland, Or.

San Juan Lime!

LANGDON BRAND.

No old stock; every barrel fresh from the kiln. Renowned for its superior cement-like properties. Before buying elsewhere, call on us for price. Special bids made on contracts.

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO.,

3½ Front st., corner Ash,

Agents San Juan Archipelago Lime Co.

MY FINE LINE OF

S... ...S

AT COST

For the Next Thirty Days.

A. ROBERTS,

First & Alder Sts.

... THE BEST AND CHEAPEST

NATURAL APERIENT WATER. ...

"A natural laxative, superior to all others."

Prof. Macnamara, M. D., of Dublin.

"SPEEDY, SURE & GENTLE."

Prof. Roberts, F.R.C.P., London.

"Relieves the kidneys, unloads the liver, and opens the bowels."

London Medical Record.

Ordinary Dose a Wineglassful before breakfast. Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE BLUE LABEL.

FOR SALE BY

TAYLOR, YOUNG & Co.

Portland.

...ORY. A quick, Permanent Cure for Lost Manhood, Debility, Nervousness, Weakness. No quackery. Indisputable Proofs. ...ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

THE EAST.

Mahone and Riddleberger Embrace in the Convention.

A NICE ROMANCE FROM BOSTON

Tragic Sequel to a Runaway Marriage—The Sun on the Silver Question—Another Chapter in the History of the Cincinnati Riot.

RICHMOND, July 15.—The republican state convention met to-day in the Richmond theater. Six hundred and fifty delegates and members were present. Of those nearly 200 were colored. At 12 o'clock General Mahone made his appearance on the stage, and was received with applause. He made a short address. Temporary organization was then effected.

The question whether the committee on resolutions and platform should be appointed by the chair or by district delegations caused great commotion, but it was finally decided that the chair should appoint.

Colonel W. E. Lamb was made permanent chairman and C. C. McCall secretary.

A resolution limiting debate on any question to thirty minutes on each side was opposed by Senator Riddleberger, who created a sensation by charging Chairman Lamb with being prejudiced and unable to control the mob behind him, while he (Riddleberger) had gentlemen at his back. (Cries of "Shame," "Shame," and hisses.)

Captain McCall advocated the resolution and gave Riddleberger a severe rasping. The resolution was adopted almost unanimously.

THE PLATFORM.

The platform is one of unusual length. It says: "We declare our resolute opposition to the present federal administration as the fit creature of the immoral and faithless relations of apostate republicans with the national democracy, and as the natural product of folly, fraud, force and perfidy, which has already displayed all the traits of its origin by proclaiming a test for office that at once finds its most flagrant violation in the offensive partisanship of the president and his cabinet, by parading the mean hypocrisy of reform that awards a premium to false witness and calumnies, by servile obsequiousness at the north to men whose treachery betrayed republicanism and stole the crown of power and victory for barter and by insolent venality and brutality in the south and especially in this commonwealth, that have conspicuously identified it with the worst elements of rapine and corruption, and made it the accomplice of that bourbonism whose effective strength consists of organized repudiators, ballot-box stuffers and assassins, to the grief and indignation of men of all parties."

Free ballot, free schools, readjuster settlement of the state debt, encouragement to railroads and an eight-hour law are warmly advocated.

During the discussion Senator Riddleberger went on the stage and undertook to speak, but the chair ruled him out of order. Bedlam followed, loud cries and oaths ringing out. Amid the din and confusion Senator Mahone asked that Riddleberger be heard, whereupon the latter said: "Right here I will shake hands and make peace."

Instantly Riddleberger and Mahone were in each other's arms, and this was a signal for a general embracing.

A NICE LITTLE ROMANCE FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, July 15.—Count Eduardo Calagni, a member of one of the oldest and most powerful families of Rome, fell desperately in love with Miss Isabella E. Freedly, a handsome Boston girl when she was at school in Italy, several years ago. Miss Freedly is a typical Yankee blonde, while the count is a dark, manly looking fellow with the air of a patrician. He is 24 years old, and she is three years younger. After months of earnest love making the count proposed and was accepted, but family complications made the marriage at the time impossible, and Miss Isabella completed her studies and returned to America. Her parents, who were opposed to a foreign alliance, hoped the count would not follow her across the ocean. They were accordingly unpleasantly surprised when he landed in Boston two weeks ago, bringing letters of introduction to several aristocratic families. Soon he called upon Mr. Freedly, and urged that the marriage take place at once. Miss Isabella was willing, but her mother said "No." The count then quietly got a license, Miss Isabella quietly eluded her mother's vigilance, and Rev. Mr. Baldwin, a Methodist minister of South Boston, made the lovers one. Mrs. Freedly missed her daughter, but arrived too late to prevent the wedding. Reconciliation followed, and the elopers will be married in church again.

A NEW YORK TRAGEDY.

NEW YORK, July 15.—August Erwin, a dry goods salesman, shot his wife to-day, in East Tenth street, and put a bullet into his own abdomen. He was dying to-night in a hospital while his wife is believed to be in a fair way of recovery. Erwin is a Hebrew, twice the age of his wife, who is a Roman Catholic, and married him without her father's knowledge. The marriage was the direct outcome of the Victoria Morosini elopement. The girl whose father, Patrick Othayne, is a wealthy laundryman, was a classmate of Victoria, and the sensation caused by Vic's escapade apparently suggested a similar exploit to her romantic mind. Her own marriage occurred immediately after, and was unexpected by everybody. The bride's father has supported them since, Erwin spending what money he made on horse-races. Lately Othayne has made a persistent effort to wean his daughter away from her husband, and all but succeeded last week in carrying her off to Europe. The husband upset the plans in the eleventh hour, by a trick, and the steamer sailed without his wife but with her father on board. Immediately after Mrs. Erwin left him, and went to reside with her stepmother. She called at the hotel to-day, at his request, for an interview, and it was then he tried to kill her and himself.

THE "SUN" ON THE SILVER QUESTION.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The Sun, in a leader on "Superstitious Worship of Gold," says: "That New York bankers and bank officers should desire the maintenance of the gold standard is natural. They have become accustomed to that standard for half a century. Their transactions with Europe are based upon it. The transition to the silver standard would in a measure diminish the purchasing power of their capital, but the secretary of the treasury is an officer of the United States government, and as such has to obey the law of congress. For him to organize a conspiracy with our bank presidents to nullify these laws is an act of a serious and improper character." The Sun argues that there is no law requiring any part of the national debt to be paid in gold, nor act of congress requiring $100,000,000, or any other sum to be kept in gold as a special fund for the redemption of legal tenders. It is purely an arbitrary construction of the resumption act. The $66,000,000 of silver in the treasury are just as available by law for the redemption of legal tenders and the payment of interest on the public debt as is the $118,000,000 in gold.

RIOT AT NEWBURG.

CLEVELAND, July 15.—Seven hundred Polish and Bohemian strikers attacked the plate mill in Newburg to-night, which was in operation. Fifty policemen met them, and a fight ensued. Two policemen were hit with stones, and about thirty five strikers were badly clubbed. Five of the ringleaders were arrested. One of them is perhaps fatally injured. The wives of the strikers carried the wounded off the field and and everything is now quiet.

THE "STAR" BOUGHT.

NEW YORK, July 15.—United States District Attorney Dorsheimer has bought the New York Star, on behalf of an incorporated company. The new company will publish a paper every morning at two cents a copy. Although it is supposed that Ben Butler is largely interested in the stock, it will be a strong administration paper. The price paid is said to have been $70,000 cash and about that amount left on mortgage.

JOHN M'CULLOUGH'S SAD CONDITION.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Captain W. M. Connor of the St. James hotel goes every day or two to Bloomingdale asylum to see John McCullough. He has arrangements made so that he hears every day by telephone of the actor's condition. He said yesterday, "Poor McCullough has everything that is necessary for his comfort. He is as satisfied there as he would be anywhere. He talks once in a while just as he used to do about going here or there, or about an engagement he must meet, then they take him out in the garden and walk him around and he forgets it. The physicians say it is only a question of time when his mind will be entirely gone from paresis of the brain. Then he will probably die in a short time. He may live a year or he may go in three months."

PROTECTIVE TARIFF LEAGUE.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The American Protective Tariff league filed its certificate of incorporation in court to-day. The objects are stated to be to advocate and uphold protection of American labor by a tariff on imports, which shall adequately secure American industrial products against competition of foreign labor. Among the trustees for the first year are Smith M. Weed and Cornelius N. Bliss.

WIRE FENCES DANGEROUS.

DENVER, July 15.—Tribune-Republican's Trinidad special: Yesterday afternoon at the Fusk's ranch, twenty miles from this place, twelve out of a herd of eighteen horses in a pasture were killed by lightning. A hail storm had driven the horses against a barbed-wire fence, which conducted the lightning through the herd, with the above result.

DEATHS FROM CHAGRES FEVER.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The Pacific Mail steamer Colon from Aspinwall, which arrived here to-day, had three deaths from Chagres fever during the voyage—William Scott, John Doyle and Georgia Grovonia, steerage passengers. Andrew Dresser and John Molin, also steerage passengers, were suffering from the disease.

ESTEEM FOR KEILEY.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Archbishop Gibbons of Baltimore has written a letter to John D. Keiley of Brooklyn, brother of Mr. Keiley, minister to Austria, expressing much esteem for the latter.

GENERAL GRANT'S CONDITION.

MT. MCGREGOR, July 15.—General Grant slept eight hours last night. At the usual hour this morning he awoke to take food.

PACIFIC MAIL DIVIDEND.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The directors of the Pacific Mail declared a dividend of 1¼ per cent this morning.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

REMINISCENCE OF A MURDER AND RIOT.

CINCINNATI, July 15.—The execution of Josiah Palmer, colored, this morning is the last that can take place in this county under the new law, which designates the Ohio penitentiary as the place for all future executions. Palmer's crime was the murder of William H. Kirk in his stable in the afternoon of December 21, 1883. The object of the crime was robbery. William Berner and Palmer, both of whom had been employed by Kirk, planned and executed the murder. They were almost immediately arrested and both confessed, each charging the other with having struck the fatal blow. It was the verdict in Berner's case of manslaughter that was the chief inciting cause of the riot in which the court house was burned in March, 1884. Berner is now in the penitentiary serving out his sentence of twenty years. Palmer had been unusually stoical though he recently permitted the administration of Catholic priests.

The execution was private in the jail yard. The scaffold was shielded from view by a stone wall and a large awning. A large number of people were in adjacent streets, which were guarded by police. Promptly at 10 o'clock Palmer was led on the scaffold, and a short prayer was said by a priest. Palmer said nothing. The deputy sheriffs were so excited that they could hardly adjust the rope. At two minutes after 10 the drop fell, but Palmer was such a powerful young fellow that his neck was not broken. He writhed fearfully. At the end of twenty six minutes the sheriff announced that the execution was over, but the body was not cut down until some time later.

A FAMILY FEUD.

PITTSBURG, July 15.—During a quarrel between the Bulger and Wilbert families, of the notorious locality of "Skunk Hollow" in this city, this afternoon, William Wilbert made an assault upon the Bulgers with a base-ball bat, and after crushing the skull of Edward Bulger and beating the latter's wife into insensibility, disappeared.

MURDERED BY INDIANS.

WICHITA, Kas., July 15.—A *Daily Eagle* special from Cheyenne agency says: A dispatch is received from Fort Supply of the arrival of a courier, who reports finding the bodies of two cowboys, on the range on the Cherokee strip, who had been murdered, and their bodies staked to the ground by Indians.

SPORTING NOTES.

BRIGHTON BEACH RACES.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The attendance at Brighton Beach in honor of Bartholdi's Goddess of Liberty, was the largest ever seen within the enclosure. The great events were the heats ran for the Liberty handicap, which resulted, after two heats had been run, in a dead heat between Belle B and Norena, the latter winning the "run off," amidst the greatest excitement.

Seven-eighths mile, maidens, all ages: Rapida won, Warder second, Tecumseh third; time, [illegible].

Mile, all ages: Miss Brewster won, Joe S second, Florence M third; time, 1:48¼.

Mile and a sixteenth, all ages: Curley B won, Eulogy second, Lucy Lewis third; time, 1:53¼.

Liberty handicap, six furlongs, heats, all ages: First heat—Belle B won, Norena second, King Fan third; time, 1:18¼. Second heat—Norena won, Belle B second, King Fan third; time, 1:18½. Third heat—Norena and Belle B ran a dead heat; time, 1:18¾.

Mile, all ages: Barnum won, Woodflower second, Montauk third; time, [illegible].

Mile, all ages: Pericles won, Blue Peter second, Treasurer third; time, [illegible].

BASEBALL.

PITTSBURG, July 15.—Pittsburg 5, Baltimore 0.

LOUISVILLE, July 15.—Louisville 4, Brooklyn 6.

CINCINNATI, July 15.—Cincinnati 13, Metropolitans [illegible].

DETROIT, July 15.—Detroit 3, St. Louis 0.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Providence 6, New York [illegible]; ten innings.

BUFFALO, July 15.—Buffalo [illegible], Chicago 4.

ST. LOUIS, July 15.—St. Louis 8, Athletics 4.

RAILROAD NOTES.

IMPORTANT MEETING AT GALVESTON.

GALVESTON, July 15.—An important railroad meeting convened in this city to-day, at which all the leading railroad interests of Texas and Louisiana were represented. The meeting was the outcome of an agreement signed in New York the latter part of June, between Jay Gould, C. P. Huntington, George Sealy, of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe railway, and B. G. Clark, receiver of the Houston and Texas Central, to pool all business for a period of five or ten years, each interest to work offensively and defensively with the others. The present conference is for the purpose of agreeing upon a basis for a general pool upon all business. No business was transacted at to-day's meeting beyond a general exchange of views. The conference will continue several days. The indications are that a harmonious basis will be reached.

THE FIRE RECORD.

BLAZE AT DENVER.

DENVER, July 15.—J. W. Crocker & Co.'s cracker works were gutted by fire to-night. The cause supposed to have been defective ovens. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $20,000, among twelve companies.

Photographing the Dead.

Philadelphia Record.

Familiarity with corpses, however, seems to harden people, from doctors to undertakers and even photographers, who make a specialty of photographs after death, get to be as brutal in their treatment of the dead as do the others. A friend of mine saw a photographer arranging a woman to be taken after death. He was trying to make some drapery about her hang to suit him, but it kept slipping off, so he took a big pin out of the end of his waistcoat and pinned the drapery to the flesh. He did not seem to think that he had done anything out of the way, and when he was spoken to, said "Why, what nonsense, she can't feel anything." Still I should always have my impression about that photographer, and doubt if he would not do the same to a live person if he were not afraid of the consequences.

An Aromatic Fragrance

Is imparted to the mouth by the use of SOZODONT. It is beyond doubt the cleanest, purest and best wash ever offered to the public. SOZODONT and comfort are synonyms. It cleanses the cavities in the enamel of the teeth.

GENERAL NEWS.

Mrs. Surratt to have an Imposing Monument.

THE PROPOSED NEW CRUISERS

A Great Crowd Assembles at Niagara Falls to Witness the Exercises Attending the Transfer of the Park to New York State.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—A sensation has been created here by the announcement by "Brick" Pomeroy that he will receive subscriptions for the erection of a monument to Mrs. Surratt, who was executed as a conspirator in the assassination of Lincoln. Pomeroy claims that Mrs. Surratt was worse than murdered; that she was an innocent Roman Catholic woman, without murder in her heart. He points to the fact that all the members of the military commission that condemned Mrs. Surratt to death are dead, except Judge Holt; that he is residing in a suburb of this city and is almost crazed, and that a majority of those dead committed suicide—proof, he thinks, that they saw the injustice of their verdict. Citizens of Surrattsville, a small village in Maryland, near here, have subscribed $1000, which they believe will guarantee the success of the project to mark the resting place of the deceased conspirator.

RULES GOVERNING THE PURCHASE OF SILVER.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The secretary of the treasury has issued the following circular:

Notice is hereby given that in future bids for the sale of silver bullion in lots of not less than 10,000 ounces, and its delivery free of expense to the government at any specified mint of the United States, will be received every Tuesday and Friday, until 2 o'clock P. M., either by telegraph or letter. All bids should be addressed to the treasurer of the United States, treasury department, Washington, D. C., and state the quantity offered in fine ounces and the price per ounce, payable in standard silver dollars. Bidders whose offers may be accepted, either as to the whole amount offered or any part thereof, will be notified by telegraph or mail. Delivery must be completed within ten days from the date of acceptance of the offer, and if it is otherwise stipulated that when the bullion furnished is of a character to require parting or refining the usual mint charges for the operation must be paid by the seller. When the bars bear the stamp of well known private refiners or assayers such approximate value of the bullion delivered will be paid, pending melting and assay, at discretion, as may be regarded safe and proper.

No silver coin except trade dollars and other uncurrent and mutilated coin of the United States, will be received at the mint at Philadelphia, on account of purchases for delivery at the mint for coinage of silver dollars. All foreign coin must be melted into bars of full size, bearing the stamp of the New York assay office.

The right to reject all bids, or any portion thereof, is hereby reserved, and also to accept any portion of the amounts offered instead of the whole.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Congressman Andrew Jackson Warner of Ohio says he has the sympathy of all the democratic leaders in his attempt to secure a change in the personnel of the civil service commission. "It ought to be understood," he said to-day, "that we advocate this change as friends and not as enemies as the civil service law."

The civil service commission is its own worst enemy, because it is a stumbling block in the way of many of the friends of civil service reform. But even if its members were immeasurably superior to what they are Warner and his sympathizers would still advocate a change in one of the commissioners at least, so as to make a majority of the commission democratic. Warner thinks it was the intention of the civil service law that the majority of the civil service commission should be politically in accord with the administration. Dr. Gregory, they think, might be removed on the ground, if no other, than that he was, they charge, a Blaine partisan last summer.

A DEMOCRATIC NEGRO REWARDED.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—L. C. Moore, formerly a colored member of the Mississippi legislature from Issaquena county, has been appointed messenger in the office of the interior department. He was appointed on recommendation of Senator Walthall, and endorsed by Congressman Catchings. As member of the legislature Moore acted with the democrats in the contest when Senator George was elected, and continued to vote for Walthall even after his name was withdrawn.

CONSIDERED A BLUFF.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Washington special: The postoffice department is treating the declaration of the Pacific Mail Steamship line with all seriousness, but there is a strong impression that the threat of refusing to carry mails for Australia after this month is only a bluff, and that a company will not give up a portion of their business which, without a subsidy, pays them very well.

WRONGLY CLASSED.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Comptroller Durham to-day made a statement to the secretary that five persons who, at a salary of $720 per annum, he had ruled might be selected without regard to the civil service law, are entitled to $900, and therefore come under the law. Mr. Switzler, chief of the bureau of statistics, named their salary at $720, a fact which he (Durham) can not understand, and which renders a public statement necessary.

EXAMINATIONS TO BE HELD.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Examinations for departmental service will be held at Helena, Montana, September 15; Portland, Oregon, September 19; Seattle, W. T., September 22, and at San Francisco October 1. At the same time examinations will be held for persons wishing to be examined in special subjects. Those who intend applying should at once request official blanks from the civil service commission, Washington.

WILL HOLD HIBBS.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The period of twenty days during which the British Columbian authorities agreed to hold Hibbs, defaulting postmaster at Lewiston, Idaho, expired to-day, but a telegram was received from Victoria, promising to keep him under arrest until the United States postoffice inspector, bearing an extradition warrant, should arrive there.

YOUMANS GOES TO WORK.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—E. E. Youmans, chief clerk of the treasury department, assumed the duties of that office to-day. Theodore F. Swayzee of New Jersey, former chief clerk, has accepted an $1800 clerkship and has been assigned to the loan division of the secretary's office.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The president appointed the following presidential postmasters to-day: W. J. Thomasson at Gilroy, Cal., vice H. W. Briggs, commission expired; Jacob Vandergrift at Riverside, Cal., vice C. W. Filkins, resigned.

THE PROPOSED NEW CRUISERS.

The Navy Department in Receipt of a Number of Plans.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Secretary Whitney, in an advertisement for proposals for new cruisers authorized by congress last winter, said that all plans and specifications must be submitted by July 15th. At the close of business at the department to-day but ten companies or persons had offered complete proposals, but numerous designs for parts of vessels and parts of machinery had been submitted.

The Union iron works of San Francisco is the only private ship yard that offered proposals. Designs were submitted for one large cruiser. The other plans were from naval officers and private parties. Admiral Porter offered a plan for one vessel. Naval constructor W. L. Mintoyre submitted plans for four vessels—one 5000 ton ship, one 3600-ton ship, one 1700-ton ship, and one 800-ton ship. The bureau of construction and repair offered designs for five vessels—one of 5000 tons, another of 3100 tons, a third of 1700 tons, a fourth of 1600 tons, and a fifth of 800 tons.

Plans for engines of these vessels have been prepared by the bureau of steam engineering.

PLANS FOR A BIG VESSEL.

Naval Constructor Philip Hichborn submitted plans for a cruiser of 4500 tons displacement. The design is for a powerfully armed vessel, carrying thirteen six-inch and four eight-inch breech-loading rifles, the latter having a direct fore and aft fire; the vessel to be ship rigged, have three-quarter sail power, and an average speed at sea in all weathers of fourteen knots, and in smooth water of fifteen knots. The plans provide for a vessel 315 feet long on the water line, 45 feet extreme breadth, mean draught of 20 feet three inches, bottom sheathed and coppered, the vessel designed to be as far as possible independent of docks and coaling stations. The coal capacity is planned at 800 tons, sufficient to carry the vessel to Europe at its maximum speed, while at a slower rate it would last for a much greater distance. The engines to be three-cylinder, horizontal and compound. The estimated cost of the vessel, exclusive of armament, is about $1,000,000.

Secretary Whitney will appoint a board to examine the plans.

LETTER FROM ROACH.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Secretary Whitney has received a letter from John Roach stating that he desires a full interchange of the views of the secretary concerning the present status of the Dolphin case, and that he will be in Washington in a day or two for that purpose.

NIAGARA FALLS PARK.

A Great Crowd Witnesses its Formal Transfer to New York State.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., July 15.—The city is crowded to-day and incoming trains are filled with people from New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Canada. The exercises began with the firing of 100 guns at sunrise this morning. At about noon clouds began to gather and rain came down briskly. It now looks as if the exercises in the park will have to be postponed until later in the day.

Tilden sent a telegram to the committee expressing regrets at being absent.

In spite of the rain the committee decided that the proceedings should not be postponed. Bishop Coxe opened the proceedings with prayer. Mr. Dorsheimer read a communication which he had received from the governor general of Canada. Governor Hill accepted the reservation on behalf of the state of New York. There were about 25,000 people in the park in which the pavilion had been erected.

A letter was read from President Cleveland regretting that official duties denied him the pleasure of attending. Addresses were made by Erastus Brooks, James C. Carter, orator of the day, Lieutenant Governor Robinson of Canada and Attorney General Mowat. After singing the hymn "America" and the doxology the exercises closed with a benediction by Bishop Coxe.

In the afternoon there was a review of troops and in the evening a grand display of fireworks witnessed by an immense gathering. It is estimated that 50,000 visitors were here to-day.

It is reported this evening that Mrs. Jones, of Buffalo, with a party of ladies at Bath island, fell into the stream and was carried over American falls.

A History of the Project.

Governor Robinson, in his message submitted to the legislature, January 9, 1879, called public attention to the propriety of taking measures for the preservation of the scenery of the falls of Niagara. He stated that in one sense the great cataract was the property of the whole world, but that the most favorable points for observation had been enclosed for private profit, and visitors from all points of the globe were subjected to many exactions and annoyances. He suggested the establishment of a state reservation at Niagara, and intimated that the Canadian authorities had expressed a willingness to co-operate with the state of New York in accomplishing the purpose in view. In conclusion the governor recommended the appointment of a commission to consider the subject, in the hope that it would lead to great public benefit. In accordance with the suggestion of Governor Robinson a joint resolution was adopted May 19, 1879, directing the commissioners of the state survey to make such inquiry and report to the legislature. March 22, 1880, ex-Governor Horatio Seymour, president of the board of commissioners of the state survey, submitted a special report of that body on the preservation of scenery around Niagara falls. The commissioners were: Vice president, William A. Wheeler; Robert S. Hale, William Dorsheimer, Francis A. Stout, George Geddes and F. A. P. Barnard. They urgently recommended the legislature to acquire lands adjoining the falls, provided they could be purchased for a reasonable price, and advised the appointment of a commission to take the necessary legal measures. They suggested that the steps to be taken might be merely preliminary, leaving it to the following legislature to make the appropriation if it should see it to do so, and thus avoid the danger of involving the state in unforeseen expense. A memorial was also addressed to the governor of the state, earnestly urging the adoption of some measures. It included the names of many eminent men.

LEGISLATION.

In 1880 a bill was introduced into the legislature to carry out their suggestions. The bill passed the assembly in spite of Governor Cornell's opposition, and was reported favorably by the finance committee of the senate on the eve of final adjournment. In 1881 a similar bill was introduced into the assembly, but no effort was made to secure its passage. In 1882 opposition came from those who thought the movement would reduce the amount of taxable property in the village of Niagara Falls. The bill that was passed in 1883 was the act under which all the proceedings have been taken. It is provided that three citizens of the state should be appointed by the supreme court to appraise the value of the property proposed to be taken. The whole matter was placed in the hands of five commissioners to be appointed by Governor Cleveland. The commissioners appointed were W. Dorsheimer, M. B. Anderson, A. H. Green, J. Hampden Robb and Sherman S. Rogers. These gentlemen were to hold office for five years, serving without compensation. Allen, Movius & Wilcox of Buffalo were appointed the attorneys of the commission. During the summer of 1883 by their order, and under the direction of Engineer Thomas Evershed, a complete map of the entire reservation proposed to be taken was made.

THE PROPERTY APPRAISED.

Early in 1884, after due notice the commissioners applied to the supreme court at Buffalo for the appointment of three appraisers. Judge Daniels appointed Luther R. Marsh, Matthew Hale, and Pascal P. Pratt. At different times during 1884, the gentlemen held sessions at Niagara Falls and received testimony as to the value of the lands. These proceedings covered about 2000 pages. After excluding water power not in actual use, the claims of the owners aggregated about $4,000,000. The commissioners made their awards, aggregating $1,433,429.50. Among the awards were the following: For the Goat Island property $525,000, to the Niagara Falls Paper Manufacturing company for Bath Island house, $135,000 to Whitney, Jerauld & Co. for the Cataract house $110,000 to T. Tugby, for bazar lot, $60,250 to H. F. Hill, for property on Water street, $81,690 to Prospect Park company for Prospect Park, $325,000. These awards were confirmed by the court. Goat Island, Prospect Park, the Bath Island Paper Mill and R. F. Hill file appeals.

The legislature of 1885 appropriated $433,429.50 to pay a part of the awards and authorized the using of $1,000,000 in state bonds to pay the rest.

Could Probably do It.

Wall Street News.

"All I want to make me a millionaire," he sighed, as he changed benches in the City Hall park, "is the beggarly sum of $500."

"How?" asked the tramp in the calico shirt behind him.

"I leave New York for Boston. I arrive in Boston and rent a luxurious office on the ground floor. I advertise 'The Alaskan Antediluvian Elephant's Tusk company'—capital, half a million dollars—a few shares for sale—dividends paid monthly."

"What's your company for?"

"For to go around and pick up the tusks of elephants as they thaw out of the glaciers."

"Well?"

"Well, that's all, except that I remain one month—pay out $350 in dividends—sell $100,000 worth of stock, and gently slide out between two days."

"What becomes of the elephant's tusks?"

"They are used for gravestones for the stock holders who get left."

They Might have Saved other Troubles, too.

Norristown Herald.

Less than fifty years ago it cost for a single letter carried less than eighty miles ten cents. The lovers of fifty years ago, who resided eighty miles apart and kept up an epistolary correspondence for a year or so, might have saved a hundred dollars or so by deferring their communications until the present time, but we don't suppose they ever thought of that.

ANOTHER WAR-CLOUD.

Startling Dispatches Received from the Frontier.

THE RUSSIANS INVADING PERSIA

Consols Make a Sharp Decline and Russian Securities Drop Three Points—The Government Ignorant of the Alleged Advance.

LONDON, July 15.—1:30 P. M.—The *Times* has just received special dispatches from Jagderabaten via Meshed, July 11, which say it is rumored that Russians have advanced in force to Senifark and that they are treating Persian territory as though it was Russian. One dispatch also says the British frontier commission is moving nearer to Herat. Reinforcements are arriving at Askabad. The advance of Russians has made the Afghans anxious, but they are determined to resolutely resist any attempt to seize their territory. They are puzzled at these warlike preparations of the Russians under cover of pacific assurances. It is believed that General Alikhanoff, commander of the Russian advance, is determined to force on war, and that he is deceiving the czar in regard to his real intentions.

LONDON STOCK BOARD.

LONDON, July 15.—Consols opened at 100 3-16 for both money and account.

2:30 P. M.—Consols 99 [illegible], for both money and accounts.

The fall in the price of consols to-day on account of news from Afghanistan was 15-16.

The market at the stock exchange at the close was panicky. Russian securities were [illegible] per cent lower than closing prices last evening.

The downward tendency in the stock market to-day was assisted by rumors that the government had received information confirming rumors received by the *Times* of a Russian advance on Zulfikar pass. The news of this hostile demonstration on the part of Russia, together with Churchill's assertion in the commons last evening that England would assist the ameer if he asked for assistance, has created much excitement.

The stock market opened this morning firm, with an upward tendency. Home funds were especially buoyant. News of a Russian advance in Afghanistan, however, quickly reversed everything. The market was taken completely by surprise, and a semi-panic prevailed. A vigorous selling movement was begun. Russian securities fell 3 per cent. and in Egyptian securities there was a fall of 3½. American railway securities only continued to advance. The sharp fall in consols, amounting to 15-16, indicates how seriously the market regards the news from Afghanistan.

IN THE COMMONS.

In the commons this evening Lord Randolph Churchill, secretary of state for India, replying to a question in regard to the reported Russian advance in Afghanistan, stated that the government had heard of no movement. Speaking of the retirement of the members of the British Afghan frontier commission in the direction of Herat, Churchill said that the Heratiese, hearing that the Russians had continued their descent on Herat, had invited Commissioners Yates and Pease to enter their city, and the request had been complied with.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

TEHERAN, July 15.—A large number of Russian reinforcements have arrived at Merv and Pul-i-Khisti during the past fortnight. Four regiments from Cabul, the capital of Afghanistan, have reached Herat. Four regiments are on their way from Hazora.

LONDON'S INFAMY.

The Guilty Parties Resting Easier Since the Government's Announcement.

LONDON, July 15.—The crusade against vice in London, begun by the *Pall Mall Gazette*, has entered upon a new stage. The revelations in the case, which are an array of papers, portraits, affidavits and confessions, have passed from the custody of the newspapers into the hands of a commission, which is, for its size, the most eminent for piety, learning and social and official standing which ever assembled for any purpose in England. It consists of only four members, but these are the Right Hon. and Most Rev. Edward White Benson, D. D., archbishop of Canterbury and primate of all England; Right Rev. Frederick Temple, D. D., bishop of London; His Eminence Henry Edward Cardinal Manning, archbishop of Westminster, and Samuel Morley, member of parliament for Bristol, the most earnest and active laymen outside of the established church in the kingdom. The members range in age from 56 to 76 years and represent the four great classes of religion in England—the High church and Low church Episcopalians, the Roman Catholics and non-Conformists. Politically the commission is equally well assorted. The two Anglican bishops were appointed to their present sees by Gladstone, and are mildly liberal. Cardinal Manning is a conservative, and Morley is a radical of radicals.

The commission began its labors to-day. The acceptance of this task by such men must convince the most skeptical that the *Gazette* revelations are not mere assertions of sensational journalism, but that they expose a frightful imminent danger, which the guardians of the church, state and society must seize without gloves and throttle without mercy before it overwhelms their orders.

THE GOVERNMENT'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

Sir Richard Ashton Cross, home secretary, announced in the house of commons yesterday that the government had concluded that it was not advisable to prosecute the *Pall Mall Gazette* for its recent publications. In aristocratic circles there is much indignation expressed over the refusal of the government to prosecute, and over the alleged lowering of their dignity by eminent churchmen in consenting to have anything to do with the subject. There is good reason to believe, however, that most of this indignation is simulated. It was not until the government had distinctly refused to prosecute that the aristocrats became clamorous for prosecution, and the reason is obvious. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, if driven to the defensive, certainly would have carried out its threats of revealing the names of the lecherous aristocrats, of "confronting princes of the blood with brothel keepers and of subpenaing half the legislature to prove its charges." The fear of exposure has recently made life unbearable to many a titled and wealthy ruffian who holds his head high in London society. This terror is now removed, or at least greatly modified. The courts would surely have dragged forth names. The new commission is much less likely to do so. It is announced that it will treat confidentially all information placed before it, but will make a general report as to the truth of the *Gazette's* revelations. Lovers of scandal for scandal's sake are therefore likely to be disappointed, but the recommendations of the new commission in the way of more stringent laws will be so potently backed that legislators, guilty and innocent alike, will hasten to consent to their passage.

THE LONDON SENSATION.

LONDON, July 15.—The lord mayor, in accordance with the government decision announced by the home secretary in parliament yesterday not to prosecute the *Pall Mall Gazette*, has discharged a large number of news boys who have been under arrest for several days on a charge of selling alleged obscene literature.

The archbishop of Canterbury, the bishop of London, Cardinal Manning and Samuel Morley this afternoon met at the Mansion house and began their work of special private inquiry into the evidence upon which the *Gazette* bases its charges of iniquity in London. The mayor and city recorder were given an invitation to be present at the meeting.

THE EXPOSURES DENOUNCED.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The *Herald* prints a cable special this morning denouncing the entire *Pall Mall Gazette's* exposures to be advertising claptrap. It says: "They are a skillful rehash of old reports of the society for the prevention of juvenile prostitution."

MEXICO.

POLITICAL NEWS AND GOSSIP.

CITY OF MEXICO, (via Galveston), July 15.—The cool reception accorded by Chili to the United States Spanish-American trade commission is much discussed here.

In European circles there is talk of favoring a policy of commercial and financial alliance with England. It is believed London capitalists would like to secure control of the Central and National railroads. It is reported that the English government is not averse to making a strong friend of Mexico, the policy being to build up the country and secure growing trade now being diverted to the United States. The time is now favorable for development of the Anglo-Mexican policy, as the government will soon have to go into the London market to arrange consolidation of the debts of the country. It is also reported that the English government desire to control transit routes across the isthmus of Tehuantepec. In French circles it is feared that England will cultivate the friendship of Mexico, in order to have a strong ally near the Panama canal. Many rumors of British and Mexican commercial alliances are current in banking circles.

SOUTH AMERICA.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM PANAMA.

PANAMA, July 15.—News is received of a combat between the forces of the revolutionists and those of Quintero Calderon. It took place in Tamalameque, and over 300 rebels were killed, wounded or taken prisoner. Among the killed is General Fortunato Obernal. The steamer Medallin, belonging to the rebels, was burned. In the explosion which followed ex-Generals Pedro Sarmiento and Daniel Hernandez, and ex-Colonel Capitalino Obando perished.

The *Star and Herald* says: "Santos' case has occasioned great excitement in Ecuador. The government have caused the publication of an immense number of documents, flysheets, etc., setting forth their side of the story, but not in a serious way of candid review of the matter. They are rather appeals of a more or less impassioned character, to the temper and passions of the people, and intended to stir up wrath and excitement on the part of the populace in the settlement of the affair. Although a way out of the difficulty has been clearly shown, which will be honorable to both parties, the Ecuadorian rulers appear to be disposed to make active resistance to the American demands. Some of the people have circulated a rumor that the famous Esmeralda was coming to Guayaquil to blow the Iroquois and the whole American fleet, if necessary, out of the water."

IRELAND.

THE MUNSTER BANK FAILURE.

CORK, July 15.—Excitement over the failure of the Munster bank, limited, continues unabated. At an early hour this morning depositors began assembling at the doors of the bank here, and at Dublin, Limerick and other towns in Ireland where the bank has branches. At noon streets in the vicinity of the bank in this city were blocked with a crowd of people clamoring for their money. A large force of police was stationed at the bank to preserve order. The crowd is hourly growing larger and more disorderly and fears of a riot are entertained. Dispatches from Dublin, Limerick and other points where the bank has branches state that the same scenes are being enacted at each of those places.

CANADA.

IN THE INTEREST OF RIEL.

MONTREAL, July 15.—Messrs. Martin and Fontaine are going, about the end of this week, to the centers of the French-Canadian population of the United States, to solicit assistance for the defense of Riel. It is probable that Gabriel Dumont will accompany the party.

SPAIN.

CHOLERA IN SPAIN.

MADRID, July 15.—There were 1500 new cases of cholera reported in Spain yesterday, and 603 deaths from the disease.

ASIA.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS.

LONDON, July 15.—Earthquake shocks of great force occurred last night at Smyrna and Chesme, in Asia Minor.

PRESS PITH.

A young man wants to know if $8 a week is sufficient salary to marry on. Certainly, if the young lady has money enough to support the family. A good many men marry in this way.—Boston Post.

The surest way for an old man to live long is to keep warm, according to a learned physician. If any old man desires to follow this advice let him publish his will before he dies. This rule always works.—New York Graphic.

"Why, Harry, you couldn't be so cruel as to wish to stone that poor little bird? How do you think his little ones would feel, waiting all day for their father to bring home a worm?" Harry (after due reflection)—"Well, it would be all right if I killed the whole family, wouldn't it?"—Life.

Central Park Episode, or Keep off the Grass. Little girl—"Ma, that little bird wouldn't go on the grass if it knew that that man was a policeman, would it?" Policeman—"Shall I brake every bone in her body wid me club, or shall I consider the soorce, and pass it by wid silent contimpt?"—Texas Siftings.

"Charles," said Mrs. Spendall, "I saw a beautiful costume at Bizarre's to-day, and I should like it ever and ever so much." "And I should like to have you have it," replied Charles, "but really, Clara, I haven't the money to spare." "Oh, you great tease! I know better than that. I saw a brand new check book in your desk only yesterday, and not one of the checks had been used."—Boston Transcript.

There are various ideas of patriotism; among them are firing crackers or getting drunk on the Fourth of July, holding government offices, making people tired with celebration speeches, traveling with cracked liberty bells on subscription, parading with brass bands and the like. To risk one's life for his country and say nothing about it is obsolete.—New Orleans Picayune.

The "Deceased Wife's Sister's Bill" mania in England has broken out with great virulence among the London cabmen. The other day 9000 of them sent in a petition to the prince of Wales thanking him for his advocacy of the measure, and exhorting him to go on with the good work. Englishmen must be in a chronic state of wanting to marry their deceased wives' sisters.—New York Tribune.

"I'm honest in what I say, I'm honest!" he shouted, jumping up and down and cracking his heels together. "I want to lick somebody or get licked! I'm spilin' fer a fight! I want gore—gallons of it—an' I'm willin' to shed bar'rels! Gimme exercise or gimme death!" The crowd closed in and pounded him, and jumped on him, and fell on him, and whipped him cold. Two hours later his only remaining eye opened slightly and he whispered with a sigh of content: "Boys, I was honest. This is paradise."—Drake's Magazine.

BRIEF OPINIONS.

In the course of a few years the mugwumps will be known as the democratic old guard.—Atlanta Constitution.

The lawyers are complaining of hard times. This is one streak of brightness on a horizon of depression.—Buffalo Express.

For the republican party to "walk straight on the prohibition crack" would be to walk straight to defeat.—Washington Republican.

Capital can tyrannize over the hungry laborer, but it cannot successfully combat an outraged public sentiment.—Milwaukee Journal.

As most of the officials who owe their places to General Logan's patronage are offensive partisans, he has no right to complain of their removal.—Philadelphia Record.

Tammany is the only institution in the city that cares enough for the Fourth to keep up a historical custom of reading the Declaration of Independence.—New York World.

Some of Cleveland's appointments may superficially elicit criticism, but it is not fair to censure until time develops their character for efficiency.—Belleville (Ill.) Democrat.

How ardently the democracy wish that their sneer and ridicule of gallant John A. Logan's illiteracy existed in reality instead of only in their own minds.—Council Bluffs Nonpareil.

Oleomargarine is seeing hard time in Iowa. The best country butter is selling at [illegible] cents. That is the surest and quickest way to drive the fraudulent butterine out of the market.—St. Paul Globe.

The democrats of New Jersey are divided into two or three factions, each of which accuses the other of hobnobbing with the republicans. While this is going on the republicans are getting ready to take New Jersey into camp at the next election.—Chicago Herald, Dem.

George William Curtis professes some astonishment at the complete change which Attorney General Garland has made in the personnel of the department of justice. Yet it was Mr. Curtis, we believe, who warned the national republican convention last year that the democracy was hungry and thirsty.—Philadelphia Press.

Democrats and the Administration.

Philadelphia Press.

The New York Sun and the Cincinnati *Enquirer* advise the democratic party to take ground hostile to civil service reform in the platforms to be adopted at the conventions to be held in their respective states. In Ohio it is probable that the advice will be followed. The democracy there has never attempted to conceal its contempt for the new idea, and the hatred for it is not tempered by the fact that it is now keeping democrats out of many coveted offices. The party in New York state may resolve mildly in favor of the reform, but that it will not represent the attitude of the organization at large on this question is known to every one who watches the drift of party sentiment. The democratic expressions of dissatisfaction with its workings are heard from every state in the union, and if the party's conventions held this year are honest, they will take decided ground in favor of the law's repeal.

Unequaled—Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

PACIFIC COAST.

The Pacific Mail's Action Considered a Bluff by Merchants

A Mother Sues her Daughter for Support—Heavy Failure at Oakland—Sharp Advance in the Price of Wheat—San Francisco Notes

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—Among merchants of San Francisco doing a heavy business with Australia there is but one opinion of the vast damage that would be done this state by the withdrawal of a steamship line between here and Australia, but strangely enough none of them appear to take any present concern about the matter. The fact is California merchants look upon the manifesto of the Pacific Mail as just the least little bit of a bluff at the general government and the postoffice department, and while they would willingly see the Pacific Mail Steamship company get a handsome subsidy from the government for carrying mails they have not the slightest idea that the company will take off their steamers, should Postmaster General Vilas still prove obdurate.

One prominent merchant to-day said: "I am certain as man can be of anything that he does not know of his own knowledge, that whenever the Pacific Mail gives up its Australian line the Southern Pacific Company will put on a line of steamers. The railroad company must see the importance to them to bring the trade of Australia this way. They could afford to run a line of steamers at a loss for the sake of Australian travel across the continent. That is what they did when the Pacific Mail talked about taking the Chinese trade to New York, via Panama. The Australian travel alone is too valuable to lose, leaving freights out of the question. Eastern trunk lines have an interest in it, and would help the local company rather than lose it, and steamship companies on the Atlantic would help long too. Why the Southern Pacific could afford to run a line at a loss of $100,000 a year rather than lose the Australian trade."

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—On the 19th of last month Louisa C. Steiger brought suit against her daughter, Mabel Treadwell, praying judgment that defendant pay her $100 per month for support, and claiming that she is poor, old, indigent and unable, by work of any kind, to support herself. To-day defendant, by her attorney, filed answer to the complaint, in which she specifically denies, on her oath, all the allegations of the complaint, and for separate answer alleges that plaintiff is 47 years of age; that she is in the enjoyment of good health; that she is the wife of W. H. Steiger, who is about 42 years of age, and a healthy and able-bodied man residing in this city, and living with said plaintiff; that Steiger is stepfather of defendant, and no otherwise related to her, and that he is able to provide for plaintiff's ample support. It is further alleged that defendant has at all times been ready to support and maintain plaintiff, but that she has no property of her own or private income out of which to pay plaintiff $100 per month, or any sum whatever. Defendant prays that the action be dismissed. Defendant is the widow of J. P. Treadwell, who died here December 27, 1884, and receives, by order of the probate court, $1000 per month from the estate of deceased for the support of herself and five children.

HEAVY FAILURE AT OAKLAND.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—A. H. Rose, of Oakland, who has been extensively engaged in farming, has filed a petition in insolvency; liabilities, $800,000. The principal creditors are the Merchants' exchange, the Bank of San Francisco, Alvinza Hayward and Charles M. Fox. The assets are considered nominal, consisting mostly of bonds, notes and debts.

The amount owing to the Merchants' Exchange bank is for a note of $20,000 with interest, which has been worthless for several years past. Seventy thousand dollars, due Fox, is also on an outlawed note.

BREADSTUFFS ON HAND.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—A statement compiled by the San Francisco produce exchange and issued to-day, gives the amount of flour and grain remaining in the state of California July 1, 1885, as follows: Flour, 70,800 barrels; wheat, 5,382,900 centals; barley, 807,150 centals; oats, 107,410 centals; corn, 2,100 centals; rye, 32,875 centals. At the same time last year there was on hand: Flour, 112,600 barrels; wheat, 6,6[illegible]0,500 centals; barley, 644,350 centals; oats, 38,450 centals; corn, 16,110 centals; rye, 30,100 centals.

WEDDING.

Professor W. N. Ferrin of the Pacific university, Forest Grove, Oregon, was to-day united in marriage to Miss Martha M. Haskell, who arrived here to-day from her former home at North Bloomfield, Ohio. The marriage took place at the Russ house, and was strictly private. Rev. H. Smalls of Forest Grove officiated. The happy pair leave here for Professor Ferrin's home, at Forest Grove, on Sunday next by the steamer Oregon.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived—Ship Oriental, Tacoma; steamer Beda, Columbia river; steamer San Pedro, Tacoma; bark Southern Chief, Nanaimo. Cleared—Steamer State of California, Astoria; steamer Wilmington, Victoria; bark Sonoma, Port Townsend. Sailed—Ship Astoria, Nanaimo; steamer State of California, Astoria; ship Ivanhoe, Seattle.

AN IMBECILE.

Isabella Clark, who signed an affidavit on behalf of the plaintiff, which was introduced in court in the Sharon divorce case, is stated to be an imbecile, which has been her condition for the past two years. She is now an inmate of the county almshouse.

ADVANCE IN WHEAT.

Warlike news from Europe to-day caused an advance in buyer wheat from $1 52¾, yesterday's closing price, to $1 58⅞. Buyer season advanced from $1 61¾ a 67⅛. The former shows an advance of [illegible] cents, the latter 5⅝ cents.

THE INSANE JUDGE.

Judge Clough, who was recently found insane and committed to Stockton, it is stated, will soon recover, and no appointment will be made to fill his place until the exact extent of his malady is ascertained.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

9 P. M.—Weather indications for the next twenty-four hours: Fair along the coast.

INCENDIARY FIRE.

OAKDALE, July 15.—Fire last night destroyed eight business buildings and their contents. Loss, $50,000. The fire is supposed to be incendiary. This is the third attempt to fire the town within three weeks. Considerable excitement prevails.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A PILOT'S LONG VOYAGE.

VICTORIA, July 15.—Arrived—American ship Benjamin F. Packard, 150 days from Liverpool, with 3960 tons of steel rails for the Canadian Pacific railway. A Liverpool pilot is on board, having been prevented from landing by rough weather after taking the ship outside.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

WILLIAMSON WAIVES EXAMINATION.

WALLA WALLA, July 15.—Williamson, arrested for rape on the step-daughter of Harvey, waived examination this morning, and was held in $1000 bonds.

Healthy Dress for Growing Girls.

One will be surprised, writes a London correspondent, when I say that I would entirely do away with the use of stays or corsets of any kind for girls, until they have attained their full growth, unless in case of disease or malformation, when a surgeon's advice should be followed in this respect. And here I would caution every mother on no account to go to an instrument maker, have surgical stays made for her daughter and allow her to wear them without the advice of a competent surgeon, for very infrequently under these circumstances instruments will be worn for months, and even years, for which there is not only no necessity, but which are actually increasing the evil they are supposed to cure. In most cases incipient deformity can be remedied by well-advised postures, and active and passive movements, and the surgical world is beginning to acknowledge that the value of instruments as a curative measure for such cases has been greatly overestimated.

After the attainment of full growth, girls may wear the ordinary dress in fashion with much less risk of injury than they could have done in earlier years, and the reason of this is obvious, for their constitutions will have become settled, the bony structure of their frames will have grown firm and hard, and their organs will have attained their full and natural development.

The age for the completion of growth in women cannot be definitely fixed under 23 years, but by the time when girls "come out," at about 18, they are as a rule sufficiently well developed to be able to conform to the requirements of fashion, and the wearing of corsets will do them little if any harm, provided they are well made and not tightly laced.

I have already laid sufficient stress upon the fact that corsets are not needed by everybody, and should only be worn when they are needed. For slight girls and women they are quite unnecessary. The custom of buying ready made stays very much at random, and because they look well, is most strongly to be condemned, as in them the figure is made to fit the corset, not the corset to fit the body, as it invariably should. The idea that corsets can be bought ready made to fit properly is quite erroneous, for no two figures are exactly alike, and a garment molded to the shape of one person can never absolutely fit another. Women who are fat, or have a tendency to become so, need to wear stiffer and tighter stays than other people, as a little pressure will be rather beneficial to them than otherwise in checking the increase of fat. Hence no hard and fast rule can be made as to stays to be worn by everybody.

REVIVING SECTIONALISM.

Albany Evening Journal.

A gentleman who called on Secretary Lamar recently and inquired concerning some appointment was somewhat amazed at the following reply: "I care no more for a northern democrat than I do for a northern republican. It is simply a question of north and south with me."

Any one who is familiar with the history of American politics knows that the south made slavery an issue from the time the constitution was framed. It fought tenaciously in congress for slavery, and when defeated it took up arms and finished the contest on the field of battle. The end was the complete overthrow of slavery and the humiliation of the south. The south has always been for the south. Just as soon as the democracy of the north refused, under the pressure of public opinion, to follow the lead of the slave states the whigs lost their hold in every state beyond Mason and Dixon's line. From that time on the south stood almost solidly together, compelling the north to make a compact for the preservation of the Union.

So completely did the slave states control the democratic party that in 1859 (in the midst of a general uprising in the north against slavery) their representatives in the senate forced the majority to pass resolutions declaring it was the duty of congress to provide protection to the rights of the slave holder when the government of any territory declined to give such protection. In the preceding year the south, emboldened by its success in overawing the democrats of the north, boldly undertook to revive the African slave trade, and Jefferson Davis defended slavery and assailed those "who prate of the inhumanity and sinfulness of the slave trade."

All these are events of the past. They are a part of history, which should be full of instruction. They teach that the south was for the south and southern rights and southern wrongs against the protest of every Christian nation and against the warning voice of those who had fellowship and sympathy with the south's political views.

The protest that patriotic citizens have made against the appointment of notoriously unrepentant secessionists to places of trust in the federal government is not directed against the men but against the bitter sectionalism they represent. When Jefferson Davis, on the 21st of January, 1861, rose in his seat in the senate of the United States as the representative from Mississippi—the state of Secretary Lamar—to announce that his state had seceded and that he would retire with it, he boastfully and bitterly declared that Mississippi "surrenders all the benefits and deprives herself of the advantages, severs all the ties of affection which have bound her to the Union, and thus divesting herself of every benefit, taking upon herself every burden, she claims to be exempt from any power to execute the laws of the United States within her limits." The man who agreed with Jefferson Davis in this expression of sentiment, who at the close of the war defended the character of Jefferson Davis in the senate of the United States, is to-day a cabinet officer of the government, so far forgetful of the past that he unblushingly puts himself on public record as a sectionalist pure and simple.

Anglo Mania of New York Girls.

New York Letter.

The behavior of Fifth avenue girls continues to be modeled after the London style. Fashion feeds on ridicule. The more fun that is made of Anglo-mania the more it rages. In no particular is there a sign of abatement. But I have just seen one maiden who relapsed briefly into Americanism, and it was positively refreshing. She was one of those hollow backed, clean-cut girls who wear tailor made costumes so neatly that their forgiveness for disloyalty to Yankeeism is easy. She was walking in the avenue with a springy gait, suggestive of turf under her feet, instead of hard stone. Although omnibuses are abolished from lower Broadway, they still run through this fashionable thoroughfare, and she decided to ride in one. A cold, distrustful stare at the driver, and a slight fling upward of her hand, involving no motion above the wrist, brought the vehicle to a stop in a quite proper manner. Then she had to bid adieu to her companion—a dandy. "Good mawning," she drawled. "Had aw dewlightful saunter, aw awsure you—chawming, re-wally." By this time she was stepping into the stage, and the chappie was conveying his hat from the back of his little head to the front of his narrow breast, for the fashionable bow. The driver reasoned that she ought to be inside. He slammed the door shut with a kick at the strap, and started his horses. But the belle was still outside. The lurch of the stage upset her backwark, and she chugged down on the pavement with awful violence. "Drat the fool!" she exclaimed, in most excellent American accent. "I'd like to slug the wooden head off him!"

The Cattle Round-Up.

The announcement that the "round-up" would be at the mouth of Cow creek on Thursday induced many of our citizens of the "tenderfoot" section to avail themselves of the only opportunity they would have during the year to see a "round-up" at so short a distance from Greeley. For this purpose many were up by 3:30 o'clock on Thursday morning and ready for an early start in order to reach their destination before the day's work began. The morning was delightfully cool and the ride very pleasant. Arriving at the place about 7 o'clock, no cattle were to be seen, but in a short time large herds were in sight at different points, and at 9 o'clock some three thousand head of range cattle were gathered on the plains near the Platte river. In this herd were many different brands. During the day these brands were "cut out" from the main herd, and each brand kept in a bunch by itself. After this work was finished the cattle were all started north, except the "70" brand, belonging to Gale & Peasley. These were driven to a corral, where a fire was kindled and the branding performed. This seemed very cruel work—lassoing a small calf either by the neck or hind legs, and dragging it to the fire, where its left ear was cut off and two large brands burned on the left side, the animal always manifesting great pain. Nearly all of the ladies went to the corral to see this branding done, but after a few moments none were to be found short of the river bank. About 3 o'clock they started for home, having seen the full working of the "round up." They were pleased with the trip, but decided never to rise again at 3 or 4 o'clock for a similar purpose.—*Greeley (Col.) Tribune.*

General Grant and the Newspapers.

Boston Transcript.

General Grant reads or has read to him all the New York papers. The news from Mount McGregor is the first he turns to, frequently with a pleasant remark that he desires to learn how he passed the night and in what condition he ought to find himself on getting up. He is very sensitive to the reports of the correspondents. How [illegible] and [illegible] any story from [illegible]. Nevertheless, he has [illegible] medicine.

A Queer Freak of Lightning.

Dr. Reid tells of a very strange freak of electricity on the person of Robert Burdett, colored, one Sunday afternoon recently. He and the family were seated in the house when a bolt descended the chimney, struck him fair on the forehead, then glancing burnt his hair and running down his legs tore his pantaloons in strips and after demolishing his great toe passed out of the bottom of his shoe leaving a hole as if made by a bullet. A portion of it then passed through the floor, splitting it, and the rest taking effect on a large dog near by laid him out forever. A negro in the same house was knocked senseless. The boy remained as if dead for awhile but recovered, and when the doctor called to see him he was able to go about, though complaining some of numbness. It is one of the most wonderful cases ever known and gives additional proof to the already well formed belief that if you want to kill a negro never strike him on the head.—Stanford Interior Journal.

A Mitigating Circumstance.

"Are you aware of any mitigating circumstance in your case?" asked a Texas judge of a negro convicted of horse stealing.

"Yes, sah, lots of 'em. If I had time, jedge, I could talk to you for a week on dat subject."

"If you know of any mitigating circumstance, please state it."

"Yes, sah. I'll tell you ob one right now, sah. How easy would it hab been for me to bring my family inter disgrace and misery, sah, by stealin' dat hoss. But I didn't do hit, sah. I jess remained single. I neber married, sah. Annuder mitigatin' circumstance am—"

"Sheriff, remove the prisoner."—Texas Siftings.

OUR IOWA VISITORS.

Rapid Sketch of their Trip by One of their Number.

What They Saw and Thought of the Remote West—Impressions and Reflections.

[The most readable account, on the whole, which has been published by any of the Iowa press excursionists is that written by Mr. H. A. Burrell, of the Washington, Iowa, *Press*. We reprint it entire, and it is well worth reading through.—ED. OREGONIAN.]

On the 8th of June Mr. and Mrs. Press left home to join at Council Bluffs a party who as the Iowa Editorial Association were to make a journey to the northwest coast. Some 125 of the 600 papers of the state were represented by the 203 persons who filled the five Pullman sleepers with their bodies, one baggage car with their lunch baskets, and one day coach with their tobacco smoke. The women, however, did not smoke; their powder was not of this kind to smoke when it went off. There were 122 men and 81 women, though it *seemed* that more than half of the party were women; one man had the privilege of taking two women if he wanted to, but not vice versa, which was hardly fair to the bread winners. 'Tis a poor rule that won't work both ways, but that was the kind of rule the association worked under.

We went as special, and the train as viewed on a curve had a very imposing appearance even in the eye of the modest editorial "we," and judging by the way it was "ovated" at all stations in "the rowdy west," serenaded by brass bands, hurrahed at by whites, stared at by Mongolians and "Indians not taxed," it must have been a quite stately turn-out. So much attention was paid to the Hawkeyes, there was danger of getting our heads turned to the extent of having a crick in the neck and back. Were we, indeed, a lot of nabobs and princes *en oq*, with blue blood in our veins? No; for the rare atmosphere at lofty Sherman made our noses bleed, and it was claret—it was painted red.

OUR PATRONS.

From the Bluffs to Granger, Wyoming, a point one hundred miles east of Ogden, we went as guests of the Union Pacific railroad, as also thence to Huntington on the eastern Oregon line over the Oregon Short Line through Idaho. At Huntington the Oregon Railway & Navigation company hitched our wagons to their star, and whirled us up to the lordly Columbia river and down its southern shore through the matchless scenery of the Cascade mountains to Portland. On the trip to southern Oregon the Oregon & California Railroad company were our patrons. The Northern Pacific took us to Puget sound, and the O. R. & N. Co. to the Walla Walla valley. The grand rounds embraced almost 6000 miles—three-fourths of the diameter of the earth. Had we traveled the same distance through the globe in an equatorial tunnel, we should have reached near to China, but we needn't do that—China came to us everywhere, and by a large majority at Portland.

THE START.

To begin at the beginning, we left our home in a section of the state where the rainfall is considerably above 40 inches, on a dark, cold, drizzly morning, but by noon had run into sunshine that lasted till we reached the Laramie plains. Central and western Iowa was a beautiful expanse of verdure and corn, the luxuriant landscape flowing and leaping with billowy swells too gentle to be called hills. It was my first ride over that half the state in daylight, and it must be said that, at least to look at, Iowa west of Des Moines is prettier than the eastern part—not so well settled, of course, and consequently not so highly cultivated, but every foot cultivatable, and "nature unadorned is adorned the most." And the towns are spruce and sit on hill sides as gracefully as a bird on her nest. They looked washed and clean, as if ready alike for an artist and for the cholera. Of these, my unsolicited and unbought vote made Atlantic the queen. Lafe Young can put that in his pipe and smoke it.

At noon on the 9th we set out from the Bluffs under the marshalship of Chief Al. W. Swalm, with Hoyt Sherman, Jr., and T. W. Blackburn of the U. P. road as escorts. At Omaha we fellowshipped for five minutes with Colonel and Mrs. Stanton, who bade us go to Vancouver and see daughter Maud and her baby. We fancied that grandpa Colonel drooped a trifle under his honors, but grandma was radiant. And think of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Conger as g. g. p's.

THE SCATTERATION POLICY.

Much has been written on the "distribution of plants and animals," and the subject is quite well understood, for that is fate following the lines of natural laws, but the distribution of men, under free will and the guidance or urging of myriad mixed motives—pleasure, caprice, health, self interest, etc.—from the start of Cain and the set set-out of Abraham to the last settler who climbs into his prairie schooner and to the last tramp who takes the road—this is a more difficult question to follow. But the distribution of Iowans and other Americans and foreigners has taken place. Whirled westward like cast leaves in the autumn, the wind seemed to have lodged them in sheltered nooks everywhere. The party found these exiles at every place. I ran on to Washington county people in dozens, perhaps scores of places from Omaha to Seattle and Walla Walla.

GROWTH.

I passed over the U. P. road in 1872 to Salt Lake, and can see signal changes through eastern Nebraska. The towns have grown rapidly as the country settled around and fed them. For the first hundred miles in Nebraska we ran through a country much like Iowa. My agricultural friend Henry Wallace of the *Homestead* complained that the farmers do not "go to grass," but stick to grain. He is a "crank" on tame grasses, and would himself almost crop the tender blade. Expect to see him some time in the meadows, down on all fours, skirmishing *a la* Nebuchadnezzar. Though the country is rising fast, albeit imperceptibly, sloping upward to the Rockies, corn matures 200 miles west of Omaha, and small grains do well fifty to seventy-five miles still further out. For one hundred miles in a region that in 1872, and even so late as six years ago, was called the Great American desert, hamlets appear here and there, and settlers' cabins everywhere. The plow and the set trees have increased the rainfall, and miraculous water has turned into verdure and reclaimed the wilderness. "Miraculous water! alive even to the superficies," and making all that it touches alive.

At Schuyler I met Captain Henry Russell, jolly and fat, and "never so well since the war." Dr. Miles had just started for Omaha, and we missed him. At Kearney Junction I heard my name taken not in vain, for the voice was that of Elisha Pierce, brother to Mrs. Everson.

TAURUS AND COW BOY.

The next morning we awoke under the constellation Taurus, in Western Nebraska, and for 1300 miles through Wyoming, Idaho and western Oregon, we rode in valleys, through sage brush tracts, across mountains, over the range of countless creatures that part the hoof and chew the cud. We have taken leave of agriculture. Ceres and Pomona are idle names; man has become a nomad, alias a cow boy or shepherd, as in Asia, Palestine, and Greece, 'tending flocks and herds, clad in leathern overall breeches cut *a la* open drawers, a woolen shirt, a big, broad heavy hat, and armed with spurs and a short whip. He is not pretty nor even picturesque, he never shaves nor ever cuts his hair, his face stubbly and his hair streaked with sunburn, and the skin on his hands, cheeks and neck most likely peeling off as in flakes of alkali, lips chapped, and used to creek water and astonishing oaths; he is at home in the saddle and rides like a Centaur; 'tis a long time since he left the Sabbath school, or graced a drawing room, or ate jelly cake, and he may not be truly good, though he is stout-hearted, has a heart like an ox, and is often an educated man—college graduates out on these high elevations, taking the sun like eagles in their eyes, mountain breezes in their cheeks, and rebuilding broken health on the ruins of classical schools. They wear no rings or diamond pins; when they go to town to regale themselves with beer and the society of houris in the dance houses, their only jewelry is revolver guns and bowies which they know how to use when the word "liar" passes or a rival cuts them out of their girl. The press gang captured one of these burly fellows at Sherman, on the summit of the Rockies, and fixed him in a picture taken in the shadow of the Ames monument, and enjoyed his honest vernacular and gamy manners, and the big eyes he made when we took him aboard the Pullman and put a big hunk of enervating cake in his enormous hand. He jumped into his saddle and jingled down the gorge.

ALL OUT DOORS.

We have left the farm and are on the range, the ranch. For 1000 miles east and west and 2000 miles north and south the steer is omnipotent. The buffalo is gone—extinct—surviving only in city zoological gardens—he is not even gone to seed. Exterminated for sport and for a robe. The heifer and steer take his place, and feed on the grass he left, buffalo grass that hugs the ground like moss and almost like lichen on the rock, but wonderfully nutritious, and it cures on the ground and in the winter is hay. Then there are gramma, mesquite and mountain bench grasses, and cattle browse the *white* sage and come out fat in the spring.

CHEYENNE

Is the navel of the cattle world. It is a wonderful city. Without water, coal, timber or stone, standing on an arid, treeless plain, it is a city with all the modern conveniencies and luxuries—artificial lakes to supply water for domestic and fire purposes, gas, electric light, huge brick business blocks, a fabulous opera house, banks, churches, matchless stores, and scores and scores of dwellings costing $25,000 to $40,000 each, all in Queen Anne style—Anne but then, and their architecture is her brand of rabies. Near by we got the first glimpse of snow capped mountains, and we prairie travelers, with level thoughts, broke our minds on them there and then and thought of earth, and got such elevation of sentiment as we could. Here too, a brass band first saluted us, and for 1000 miles we did not run the thundering of drums, the clash of brasses and the Solomon-exceeding glory of drum majors. The Cheyennes, headed by the Iowa colony, drove the party over the pretty city to lakes and fort, and talked steer to us. The Swann brothers, formerly of Mount Pleasant, are at the head of two cattle companies, capitalized in England for several millions. Senator Rothert and wife (he is U. S. land commissioner) of Keokuk, were warm in their greetings and the senator was not content as he saluted as many Hawkeyes. I got the impression that Cheyenne is founded on the steer. A pair of horns is the ensign armorial. The report may not be authentic, that all children of either sex are branded on the left leg with the fac-simile of a steer. 'Tis a select society, an aristocracy, a coterie, with a bovine basis, and a man ranks according to his "head." If you and not the Lord own the cattle on a thousand hills, all doors fly wide and you have the *entree* to all of society that is accounted best. The fine houses of two old pioneer ranchmen, rich as Croesus, were pointed out to us. In the day of small things they married half breed wives whom they have since educated, but they do not go into society. Here is the home of the cattle kings who shake hands across the centuries and seas with Abraham, Lot and the other bovine rustlers of the primitive age.

UP, UP.

But we must be getting on. A double-header takes us, kiting, fifty-six miles up to Sherman, 8,200 odd feet above the ocean. This ascent cost me two nose bleeds, a loss I did not experience the other time. A new sight greeted me on this red summit—a huge granite pyramid seventy five feet high, built in memory of Oakes and Oliver Ames, the proprietors of the U. P. road, and wearing high up on the east and west faces medallions of the brothers. We had some good oratory here, and sang "America" like a company of angels thus near heaven, had our picture taken, and then shut off steam and flew

DOWN, DOWN,

into sunset and the beautiful green plains of Laramie. A town of 6,000 people, who live in this green paradise, and their altars of worship are fat with the offerings of that everlasting steer. Soda lakes twelve miles away give them a new industry, as yet in its infancy—yielding pure sulphate of soda (Glauber salts), turned at the works into concentrated lye, but not of the editorial brand. The Harvard professor in charge said he was a freetrader, but for this tram and trip only, to protect his chemical chebang as against England, he was for a tariff on his soap! 'Twas ever thus. We dreamed of lye and woke up amid eroded clay buttes and utter desolation of the Green river valley, where no bird flew or sang and no grass blade sprung—castellated, treeless hills, arid knobs molded and carved by prehistoric water artists in fantastic, whimsical shapes—in the Bitter creek region salivated with alkali, where drinkable water reaches a commercial basis and is exported and retailed at thirty five cents per barrel—where the inhabitants, subdued by and reflecting their habitat and environment, ought all to be atheists, since the country was made by devils at play, at malice or irony, and is orphaned of a divine father. We ran for two hours amid the unique, weird, demonic scenery of this valley of the dominion of desolation, and drew up to the station and rushed into the "Desert house," and behold a breakfast that kings might envy: meats of all kinds, fish, berries, fruits, ices, button-hole bouquets, pretty serving maids, a gracious queen of a host. O my! Go way, trouble. Only seventy five cents for that feast on nectar and ambrosia in the valley depths of perdition. If Dante, walking with bent forehead and shut eyes through hell (real, honest hell, not milk-and water sheol) had come upon such a table as that, he would have lost his sour looks, kissed the cook and hugged that plump hostess a le samee as if she had been the veritable Beatrice. But we all paused at the dead-line, and simply shook hands and praised her *cuisine* as a heavenly and divine thing, and the honest praise pleased her as taffy "takes" a poet or author, or musician, or artist, or sentimental pretty girl, "under the wing."—Selah.

CLIMBING.

We waved adieus to this artificial paradise inlaid in Gehenna, and climbing up slate hills full of fossil fishes, and I envied such ideal sepulture—if one's body, when one is done with it, could cheat the awful worm, and be thus engraved on tables of stone like the commandments, and laid in the museum of halls to be seen as a thing of beauty and of marvel by alien eyes ten million years hence! figures painted in their own oil like those on the rocky walls of Egyptian royal tombs, the fishes themselves being old master artists, at once subject and object! happy fishes swimming in primeval seas till the end comes, and settling down in still water into its immemorial ooze, to be resurrected by tourists, eons hence, every line, fin, scale and detail preserved in the tiny coffin of slate—not a death, but a living history immortal as Thucydides and Tacitus, not defeat but immortality: death is swallowed up in victory. O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory?

WHY?

What was such a country made for? It wasn't made so. When the mountains to the west were lifted as bubbles and fixed and petrified, their cold tops condensed the warm vapors blowing eastward, and wrung out every drop of water, and this valley of Sodom and Gomorrah had no choice, or will, or power. It had to submit and be treeless, grassless, arid and desolate. Yet the hills are compensation, they are full of precious metals, and beyond them "they say" there is a promised land flowing with milk and honey and covered with cattle. You never saw people who can brag as they do out west, and the worse the country looks the more stoutly and lustily they brag and crow. People love to live even on Green river and Bitter creek—wouldn't live elsewhere. I can understand how they grow into love of it, for on our return I saw a strange beauty in this bleak, peeled and blasted section.

SWITCH.

At length we reach Granger and turn on to the Short Line, completed last fall, and are soon beyond the reach and influence of woman suffrage and of the Bad Man from Bitter Creek, and enter Idaho, "the gem of the mountains." The Bear river valley is ideal grazing ground. The Wahsatch mountains rise up around us, purple on their sides and feet, white on their heads—pretty as black stones veined with quartz. Our eyes rest long on these near and stately piles shining like the City of God in the clouds. Their sides and tops are accented with pines, and the rugged lines, softened in the mellow distance, are etched on the sky. Masses of vapor drift over the range and fall like slow cascades, and the stage manager plans a snow storm for our pleasure—snow on the heights, softening into rain in our valley as we alight at the cold and hot soda springs whose abundant waters tickle our noses and have raised a huge mound with their incrustations.

MORMONS.

In this valley are settled perhaps 5000 Mormons who hold the balance of political power in the territory and generally look on with the democrats—a case of elective affinity. At Montpelier we fell in with a queer genius, a trifle tipsy, chock full of a rather coarse humor, who tickled us a good deal. Under indictment of too much wife he comes out cheerful and strong like Mark Tapley, and jokes about his paper that was—had thirteen circulation, twelve stopped their papers and he took the other himself; has two wives, and treats them impartially—sends one to wash this week, the other the next, and gives them half they can make. If we'd hold the train long enough he could get two more wives. The Mormons disdain mining and ranching, sticking to agriculture; they tap the mountain streams and train them in irrigating ditches through sage brush tracts, and lo! the desert blossoms as the rose. They are good to reclaim a waste country, if they do harm society.

LAVA.

We are in a volcanic region, reaching to Pocatello where we sup and on to Shoshone; the hills show us many successive deposits of lava, and the plain littered and piled with the gray black rocks, as if a Theban temple had tumbled all abroad. They build dwellings and railroad round houses of these blocks, with rather gloomy, spectral agricultural effect, but the stone lasts. We reached S. late at night, and were awakened by an amateur brass band. Execrable music—good of the kind, but dang the kind. However, the leader conciliated and supplicated us with a placard on his back—"Don't shoot, we're doing the best we can." The bass drummer had a big yellow dog hitched to his off leg, and barely beat the cur to fetch out a few complimentary notes not otherwise procurable by the band.

INDIANS.

At Pocatello we encountered Mr. and Mrs. Lo and their papooses, dogs, ground hogs, and other pets—Bannocks on a reservation hard by. Wigwams and huts set out of town in the dirt and cactus, nasty wretches; a squaw splitting wood awkwardly; a rather pretty white girl with babe in arms, sired by a half-breed husband, ugly and stout; an old Indian interviewed at the train and made to laugh as he fellowshipped with our chief, Choctah Swalm; a hag passed along the train with a papoose on her back, charging "two bitses" to look at the brat. Everything goes by pounds and bits out there, nickles are tabooed, a dime is a short bit—everybody takes the bit in their teeth. The Indians have some humor, they have their court fools or jesters, but their jokes are flat as dish water, yet they provoke inextinguishable laughter among the curvy, lousy braves and squaws. We saw very few Indians elsewhere. The Bannocks have forty miles square and lease the range to ranchers who pay thirty cents per head per year for 20,000 cattle.

A DAY IN THE MINES.

We stopped in S. till morning to run up Wood river valley to Hailey and Ketchum to see the mines. We ran over lava beds forty miles up a valley gay owing as we ascend to the railroad stop at K. Here we are received with band and speech, and the three (copper, iron and tin) keys of the city, a foot long each, are formally presented to our sachem, engraved thus: "Welkom, Ketchum, [illegible]," and we pile into a miscellany of vehicles, the *Press* in a stage with four horses which run on the keen jump, the driver cracking a whip seventeen rods long, and the driver every whither in the rain. Such a getting there you never saw, citizens, miners, smelters, John Chinaman, freighters all hurrahing and throwing sage seed at us. The hills are full of ores, and they talk "colors," "assay," and everybody has struck it rich, or is going to, and we hope they may. We go back to Hailey, and some climb mountains, others visit farms, some go for trout, and I take a bath at the hot sulphur springs and shed a good deal of (my) "pay dirt," not to mention depravity. The swimming pond is large enough for twenty swimmers at a time. It smells like sheol and the water is hot as Gehenna fire, but a ten minutes' jumbled salaam and kick is gay and festive. No frogs ever had better sport—such a dish washing! we went in as dirty spoons, plates and pots, and came out china fit for a crockery store or a banquet table.

MOUNTAIN BROOKS.

But the one pleasant memory of Hailey (John calls it "hellee" in his pigeon English) which comes up ever as a cow's cud for chewing, is the thought of its splendid mountain brook, and of all the beautiful things I've seen in this vale of tears, over which I have traveled far and wide in my short pilgrimage, I vote a trout stream in the mountains chief. The Supreme Artist has done very well indeed with mountains, prairies, sunset auroras, northern lights, stars, flowers, the faces of children and of women—I cry bravo! at these; but when he opened his hand in the hills and let flow and leap from his palm a mountain brook He laughed with pleased surprise at the feat. 'Tis that divine laugh that you hear to this day in the voice of the brook, 'tis the smile of the Supreme Beauty you see glancing along the clear, musical, eloquent torrent. This Hailey stream is four or five rods wide, and four or five feet deep, though it seems to be not over a foot; it tumbles over pebbles, boils around boulders, and rushes and brawls; it takes its chameleon and dolphin colors from the rocks and the sands, the pebbles and the lights and shadows of the lofty hills and from the clouds and from the open sky. It moves with the graceful undulations and turnings of a blue river, and is a beautiful serpent printed in water colors. It strikes its colors into the trout. Throw in the fly, of course you expect to get a pictorial fish. If you should find a rainbow on your hook you'd not be surprised, nor if a sunset or a sunrise rose to your bait. Look down into this rushing meteor long enough, it magnetizes and bewitches you until there is an impulse to fling yourself in. It has the gift of "fatal beauty."

They fed us at the various hotels, chalking our hats, and gave a reception with oratory, and Henry Wallace and Lafe Young gave the natives [illegible] Hailey, and then we all danced. I kept three squaws busy on the floor at once.

ROSES AND THINGS.

We awoke for breakfast at Caldwell, and Boise City women sent to the train several globes and pyramids of roses, big as bushel baskets and looking like county fair balloons. That's what sage brush will do when touched with water. And berries and cherries! We are running into the area of fruits and flowers, at the Dalles and Portland and Seattle and on the south Oregon trip to be overwhelmed with avalanches of roses, and sated with fruits luscious and enormous—raspberries bigger than strawberries, and the latter as big as a baby's fist, and cherries that melt in rivulets in the mouth, and in their season plums and pears unexcelled, but apples have not so good a flavor as ours. Raise 300 to 400 bushels of potatoes to the acre, they say, and might as well claim 1000 and not be mean about it. And still we are in sage, sage, sage, but cattle multiply and are sleek and fat. An old Idahoan told me, "it is as hot as the devil here from March to November, and dry. But tap Snake river and all those streams, and irrigate as we can easily do, and we can raise corn and wheat to feed the world on these dusty plains." I believe that, and our children will live to see that arid waste the granary of America.

OREGON.

Having crossed Snake river over the "American falls" by moonlight, we crossed it again in the morning and ran into Huntington, Oregon. All along in this state, as in Idaho, the section men are Chinamen. By noon we reached Baker City, encircled by the Blue mountains, a lovely sight, and are bewildered by the ovation. Hundreds of teams are there, with a band, to take us down to the hotel a mile away and we are treated to an elegant banquet crowned with fruit, flowers, oratory and infinite welcome. Mil are we princes? I was hunted up by a man, then by a woman, William Garren and his widowed sister (have mislaid my notes and don't recollect her name), who left Marion tp. in '64 and have prospered. She has a ranch, but lives in town and leases, he has two fine ranches. We never knew them, but they seemed "tickled to death" to meet people from the auld sod, and they sent their regards by word of mouth to all their old friends. We tear away from this generous mob of friends, not dreaming that this was but the beginning of a series of fetes which rolled and grew bigger like a (warm) snow ball of hospitality as we advanced.

GRANDE RONDE VALLEY.

If you have thought you ever saw a section of heaven let down to earth, don't believe it but suspend judgment until you have seen this valley from the road winding down the (Blue) mountain side. Then believe it firmly. The train halted to let us get out and look. We gazed down a vista of green, spotted with large patches of yellow flowers, threaded with silver streams, twenty miles to the mountains purple at sunset beyond, the tops etched on the June sky, bridal veils of cloud falling from their brows to their shoulders, cattle grazing peacefully, a white town to our right at the head of the vale, all steeped in repose—I recalled Charlotte Bronte's famous apotheosis of nature—nature at prayer on the altar steps of her hills—'twas a picture finished in every detail like a cameo—the prettiest pastoral landscape, I'm sure, in all this world. Why Church and Bierstadt have not been here with their brushes is strange. I jumped on to the pilot with two others and rode down the mountain, the grade 110 feet to the mile, and rushed across the valley into the sunset at the rate of nearly a mile a minute, and purposed riding up the mountain, but got on at the first station. Why?

BEEF ON THE TRACK.

We were still kiting down the mountain, holding on by our eyelids, as we swept round the short curves, when we were right on to a gigantic bull not twenty feet away. He was half off the track; the engineer pulled the throttle wide open and we gave a lunge forward and—missed Taurus, but my heart was in my mouth, and though I like Oregon's juicy meats, mutton especially, I don't want any beef on the rail, I don't want any 1800 lb bull riding on the pilot with me, and that's why I quit. But that straight ride across the valley was exhilarating, only the wind caught swarms of insects and slapped them in my face and eyes by the quart.

"WHERE ROLLS THE OREGON."

NEXT A. M. we catch sight of a disappointing river at Umatilla, the junction of the Northern Pacific with the O. R. & N. railroad—the former runs into Portland 200 miles on the latter's track. The river is the "lordly Columbia," all but the lordly, unless it be "O Lordy!" at that point. But it improves on acquaintance lower down, as we shall see. We run like lightning from "sun-up" till after 8, when we dash into another paradise, the Dalles. A free, bounteous, splendid breakfast awaits us all at one sitting, tables piled high with fruits and flowers, and all here is the famed salmon in all his glory. More band music and more oratory—prodigious welcome to Iowa—and a speech fervent as a prayer by our Coffin, and we stroll over the beautiful town, see trees bending under fruit, cherries big as walnuts, and roses and morning glories, etc., spotting all the grounds and porches with hue and with national colors. It is intoxicating after that long pull through sage brush. The river is narrow but deep, and rushes with fury down the channel in the valley it gnawed through the Cascade mountains, thousands of feet deep, two miles wide, and fifty miles in extent. We can not conceive of the force that derricked a range of mountains on high nor of the power of a stream that for ages pushed against and gnawed the granite walls and tore its way through at last, eating the mountain as if it were a sponge cake. We ride for two or three hours, on that beautiful Sunday morning, between roaring cascades and stupendous walls of rock to which the pine clings, up, up, until its boughs wave in heaven. There are wilder, ruggeder views in Colorado, but this scenery is grand enough to freeze the words on the thoughtful in awe and to deplete the stock of adjectives and exclamations of [illegible] boxes. The civil engineer to [illegible] here as everywhere. Water was the first engineer—water, not beer, not wine, not whisky, or any other liquid save that which the hills brew. Where waters run railroads may. They find the grade, they give the right of way through sierras, they open a same through walls of fir; 'tis the longest way round but the surest way home. And so we dash along around curves, Indians fishing at one side and shoulders of rock on the other in walls 1500 and 2000 feet high till we halt at Multnomah fall, a broad mountain brook that loses all its head at the brink as if appalled, blanches and falls like a ghost or Multnomah angel in an unbroken sheet 800 feet—flung forever and ever over the tiers of pine, a veil over the beautiful face of the bridal hill.

At last, at 2 P. M., we reach East Portland, are ferried over the blue Willamette to

PORTLAND,

and disperse to hotels and to the houses of friends, and mend as best we may this broken Sunday. The Incas of the *Press* fell in pleasant places. Lew Burrell shows up behind us on the street, locks an arm in ours, smiling, and drives us off to our cousin's beautiful home; we hear the Unitarian Horatio Stebbins, of San Francisco, in the evening, sleep the sleep of the tired if not the just, and in the morning run off to

PUGET SOUND,

traveling all day in boundless pine and fir timber, 100 to 150 feet high, straight as an arrow, and as thick as the hair on a dog. We ferry the train over the Columbia, now a mighty flood, and reach Tacoma, the legal and nominal terminus of the Northern Pacific road, at night, the wharf alive with its 7000 people, and take cars for Seattle across the Sound. A telegram came to me in the train from Judge "Joe" R. Lewis at S., asking if we were coming, if so he'd meet the boat. I lightninged to him "You bet we are coming, Father Abraham." The Sound is a magnificent Mediterranean sea, with an average tide of 14 feet, and salty as Mrs. Lot, 100 to 200 feet deep, steamers tying up anywhere close to shore, furred on its hills with the infinite peltry of pine and fir, illimitable forests, impenetrable, trees standing in hedges so close and impervious that hunters have to send in dogs to drive deer out to be shot. We steam under the stars till past midnight, and I fall asleep in the cabin; at last the committee of visiting statesmen, our genial Seattle escort, announced that we are rounding the headland, and there bursts on our view the New Jerusalem.

SEATTLE ILLUMINATED

in our honor. The boat is hardly tied when I, drowsy at the tail of the crowd, hear a big familiar voice on the shore, a voice not heard since 1868, but I should have recognized those peculiar notes if heard on the steppes of Siberia or the jungles of Africa—shouting "Burrell! Where's Burrell?" And then, "Where's the Washington *Press*?" It was he we used to call "Joe," ex-chief justice of Washington territory. He was on his high horse, I judged by the way he sang out; the hills caught up my name, and the forest, and sent it back to me in an echo boomerang, and for aught I know, the name got tangled in the pine tops and in the stars. It sounded odd and alien at 1 o'clock A. M. to hear my name shouted out away up there in the wild, 2000 miles from home. At length we reached the gangway, and ironical Uncle Swalm said to a giant in black clothes and a silk hat, "Here is the hay haired sage of the Washington *Press*." "My Joe John" put us in a fine carriage, and Jehu drove like mad through town and up a steep hillside, and we alighted at the judge's beautiful home, graced by [illegible]. We talked an hour and then went to rest. At 8 o'clock we came up smiling to an exquisite breakfast on flounders, most delicious of fish, juicy meats and dainty berries, etc. On that coast you sleep like a top: the nights are always cool and covers are needed in summer, the air is Lethe, nepenthe and all volatile narcotic drugs, great waves of drowsiness roll over you, and harrows on the brain; young spoons do not "sit up" till midnight in that atmosphere of ether or chloroform. I could go to sleep on my feet. The L's drove us two hours all over the smart city of 12,000 people and I fell in love with it, would like to live there, and mean to in the next state of existence, if not sooner. That port is next on the list to New York for shipments—think of that and be astonished—ships lumber to Central and South America, Sandwich Islands, Japan, China, Australia. 500 billions of feet of lumber, and before it can be cut off another forest would be ready; then the whole country is underlaid with soft coal in twenty to forty foot veins, and fruit and fisheries, and mines in sight, several mills visible, cutting, each, a quarter million of feet of pine and fir a day; ship timber that squares four feet to the side 120 feet up. Winters never severe, zero or 20 degrees above, a little chilly, and summers never hot, a city with all the modern wrinkles, and real estate with a boom on it, a city with a great future before, not behind, it. Tacoma is its hated rival. The N. P. has a track to S., but won't use it, they'll see if 't wont! They won't have anything in common, not even the mountain peak; no co-operation even in that, but jealousy. In S. they call it, as they ought, "Mt. Rainier;" in Tacoma, "Mt. Tacoma." It is a glorious dome of eternal snow with a glacier, and once a volcano. Gravity does not affect it—it floats as a bubble in the azure, and when sunset gilds it the air blossoms like an immense pink rose, the mountain "blossoms in purple and red." At 10 A. M., after chalking all our hats and bonnets at hotels, the citizens took us in two boats across the bay and gave us a clam-bake. In the woods on that point Judge Lewis mounted a stump and made a funny speech of welcome, in exactly his old style, saying the beverage was light even for Iowans (the beer was flowing free), and said he was once a Hawkeye—it was a good state, he thought, till he found a better, and now it is a good state to leave; he bid us welcome to the seat of empire and to the—clams and things. I am not partial to clams, they are leathery, and 'tis like eating a cat's wing; they are no nearer [illegible] than pretzels are to being bread; but [illegible] was a novelty we all prized. We found shells and over-turning stones, saw a world of marine wonders, star-fish, sea urchins, sea cucumbers, eels, and lots of amazing [illegible] things that Prof. Ed. S. Meany, of the university and local press, told me the names of. A hideous old hag of a squaw was digging clams with a stick, a cross between Caliban and a witch. Conaway didn't like her once. Meany hailed a "Siwash" (a general term for Indians as "nigger" is for an African), and we got into his [illegible] dug-out, a mere log pointed and hollowed; but after sitting still five minutes in its bottom, and nearly upsetting seventy-five times, and thinking of all my sins, and praying for land and for no more "larboard watch, ahoy," or "rock me in the cradle of the deep" (200 feet deep right there, and water cold as death and clear as a kitten's eye), I plead with that pagan to go ashore, and he let on he didn't understand and kept paddling out toward perdition, and Prof. Meany was mean enough to sit in the bow and laugh till he ached, but finally he talked Indianese to the noble red man, and when I touched bottom and I raised the cross like a devout Spanish discoverer, gave him two bits, and shook that Siwash as Paul did the viper after his actual shipwreck. I like the Sound—that is, the top of it, and not the bottom.

Seattle is 130 miles from the sea, and nearer the Orient, not to mention Alaska, than Portland or San Francisco. The Japan warm current laps the shores, and gives the latitude of Newfoundland the warm, humid climate of the British Isles laved by the Gulf stream.

Lewis is rich, healthy, and I suppose pious. He ought to be in such a climate. He is president of one national bank, vice president of another, counsel for Wells, Fargo & Co., and is working out of general practice into corporations. However, counsel his wife is well and enjoys life. His [illegible] and is married, has two children, and his wife is about to receive a comfortable fortune from her deceased father's estate; Josie is a nice, lively boy of 13, perhaps. We bade the Seattles a tearful good-by, they cheering, our club singing as we all cheered, and we were off for Tacoma, another seat of empire. More seats of empire out there than you can shake a stick at. It was nuts for Wallace and me in the train to [illegible] a Tacoman and a Port Townsend man (the latter Albert Briggs, brother to Ansel, Iowa's first governor, a chipper old fellow of 72, who has lived there forty-seven years), rub their ears and say, "hist-a-boy! sick!" and see them butt [illegible] each other. Well, their seats of empire against each other; there's room on that sound for many great cities; they needn't be jealous. But they are.

TACOMA.

They at once hustled us off to the Puyallup hop fields, passing an Indian reservation, thirty or forty boys, all with some eye complaint, being in a garden; they are industrious; tribal relations ruined, live in families; have good houses and schools, are Catholic or Presbyterian in faith. When an Indian buck gets on a plug hat and is salivated with Calvinism, he is somebody. Make way for the noble red!

PUYALLUP

means dark river. It is five miles from T. Hop culture began in 1867, when one bale was raised, selling at 85 cents per pound. The next year Mr. Meeker planted two acres. Last year, on 170 acres, he raised 334,680 pounds, selling 1600 [illegible] at 15 cents per pound. He averaged [illegible] per acre for twelve years, selling at an average of 17 cents per pound. Costs 8 cents per pound to raise them. Prices fluctuate; in his best year, 1882, he sold 180,000 pounds for $1 [illegible] pound. The price now is down to 7 cents. In that valley they can raise hops to malt the world and raise all the bread in creation. [illegible] man realized $200 per acre per year [illegible] teen years. He has also [illegible] raises prunes that weigh four to the pound.

4000 pounds of red raspberries to the ac
dians, John C's and children pick the
takes 4000 of them, and they earn from
$[illegible] a day.

PRICES, ETC.

Fruit, wheat, flour, meats, etc., are do
on the Sound, but milk sells for 40c per
eggs 20 a 35 and have been $1 a dozen
30 a 40. Not much devotion to agricu
they "send" Ceres east of the Cascad
keep Pomona. It costs $40 to $60 an a
clear land, tho' John will take some co
at $10 where the timber is not too dens
they bore holes in the trees and burn, and
and go round watching their fire
Hence, in part, the smoke.
Thompson, a wealthy Portlander,
brother Henderson and mother live
Ainsworth, told me that for six weeks
year they do not see the sun for smoke b
thinks the fires arise from spontaneous co
tion—a gum oozes out which, when expo
dry moss to the sun just right supplies th
ditions which fire the compounds in w
mills. It seems a criminal waste of timbe
just so did our fathers and grandfathers i
thern Ohio eighty years ago. Cut it off, b
before it is gone, a new forest is up and at
Tacoma is in the stump state yet, but is
ing rapidly, despite the Villard smash
crippled all that region, Portland inc
Terribly dull and flat there, in all these
Interest 1¼ a 1½ per month. A. C.
whom I met in T., lent his surplus at tha
and is doing well in his work. I'd not
another who returns here this fall. H
the climate quite well, but —— He
and criticises some. The N. P. and the
Improvement Company are the town.
have a $250,000 hotel, the finest on the
save the Palace at Frisco, and it is a dai
of course don't pay. They gave us a super
quet and dance, lodged us, broke our fast
A. M. treated us as if we were king
queens, and wouldn't take a cent.
wouldn't be an editor—for a few days in a
We had been hearing so much all along
the hilltop on the school house and the
running plum thro' the saloon, that we
leak a good joke on the unco gude at said
quet. The printed bill of fare, some t
courses admirably served, read plainly "R
punch," well down the list. It came o
looked like ice cream, and the innocents a
stalwart virtue and fair humanity with ta
lip dipped in their spoons and th
this last the best of the feast, the noblest R
of them all, to be unmercifully rallied
profane humorists, later, that they had
mitted the unpardonable sin. D. Ds., Rev
ronic lecturers, graceful W. C. T. U.s, a
wanted the hilltops and schoolhouses to f
them or to sink clean through the valley
sight. But they got over it. Roman
isn't bad to take, in or out of Iowa, only as
Twain says, "Punch with care."
Sky piercing oratory followed and sho
firmament until 1 A. M., and then danc
as I saw no squaw dancing dervishes h
went to bed and to sleep.

All night have the roses heard
The flute, violin, bassoon;
All night the casement jessamine st
To the dancers dancing in tune;
Till a silence fell with the waking bir
And a hush with the setting moo

PORTLAND AGAIN.

We got back at 9 P. M., a tired commu
rushers. The *Press* wished to see its ki
Portland and John Chinaman, and staid,
up the three days' trip up the Willamette
ley, the crack valley of Oregon. The visit
ported a series of ovations nothing short o
mendous. They went 300 miles, to Ashla
far as the California road goes. Were
at Salem the capital. At Oregon City
salmon leaping up the falls (not a fish st
every one in the party carried a hatchet a
as cigars.) At Salem, too, they were play
by an Indian boy band. Dr. and Mrs. R
late of Glenwood, conduct the training a
dustrial school for Indians there, have 170
200 pupils, twenty-five graduates this year
tiful little girls bearing anglicized names,
Maud and all the *ies*. Boys learn to farm
all the trades, girls make their clothes, p
paper, learn just the common English bran
The party were plied with music, spee
bouquets, fruits, royal feeds at Eugene
Albany, Ashland, Corvallis, everywhere
Rogue river valley saw all the Ca
nia fruits and nuts growing—a perfect par
They came back Saturday eve, bankrupt
"O's," "wonderful's," "too lovely's,"
tuckered out, yet immensely pleased wit
hospitality, attention and kindness pile
upon Pelion on Ossa, if those classical p
will pass muster at Portland, where they
they have something much finer. I bade
face hunt up at Ashland the captain, bro
R. T. and Thomas Metcalf found him ser
sick; he is a very prominent man [illegible]
gon. Mrs. Johnson, Mattie Twining—
husband was Mr. Thomas, was found
PRESS at Ashland. At Corvallis W. Ba
cousin to A. R. Dewey, and Father Smit
four sons, who lived near Crawfor
wanted to see us, sorry to miss them.

ASTORIA AND THE PACIFIC.

Sunday dawned clear after the clouds wea
nd still there was no rest for the weary
grims, whose programme in all that region
been planned by a local committee
a steamboat at 7 A. M. down the Columbia to
toria, 130 miles, and to the Pacific ocean
miles beyond." Two-thirds of the party w
the *Press* and Lew Burrell included. Tw
miles down the Willamette we enter the
umbia, which runs thro endless pine
broadens as it descends, till near the m
spreads into bays and is seven or eight
wide. We took off our hats and bowed t
majesties the river gods, and apolog
bliss self pr

SALMON CANNERIES.

At Brookfield an immense cannery was
ning for our benefit, as Sunday was the
day we could get a steamer to make this
trip. It made no difference to the work
they were mainly Chinamen, and pagans
L. w. and our Sunday is nothing to them.
their Joss. It was a sight. Salmon th
four feet long, thirty-five to forty-five p
weight, piled up like cord wood. John
pike into a fish's head and snakes it to an
John as a man hands a sheaf of wheat
feeder of a threshing machine. This John
a knife is an artist; one turn of
wrist severs the head quick as lightning
verses the fish, grabs its tail, and each
stroke sends a fin flying; the knife flashes
creature is laid open, one scoop of the
quicker than you can wink takes out the e
and ova, off comes the tail, and away g
fish to the chopper—all this dressing at th
of seven or eight a minute all day long
wage of $4.50, and he earns it. Then the
passes through several hundred men's ha
is chopped up, pressed into pound cans
the gout of plate tin), placed under
chains rolling them through machines tha
fer the tops on, on to caldrons where they
in water and superheated steam two hours
the vent, varnish them, paste on the labe
them up for market.
The fishing grounds extend from The D
to the bar and into the ocean, a reach
miles. [illegible] men engaged use gill nets
men to a boat, leaving at 6 P. M. and ret
night. On a sand bar we saw them haulin
nets with horses, the fish "flopping"
houses in piles in shallow water once a y
usually in July there is "a biggest run,"
lions of salmon tearing up stream like
crazy to spawn, when they are taken so ab
antly they can't be handled, and sp
salmon is all meat, so little "insides" one w
ders how they develop enough vital powe
navigate their huge bulk next to no
[illegible] is full of eggs big as large pe
and quite as good, fried, as hen fruit
1884 [illegible] cases, 48 one-pound cans to
case, were put up here, one house sealing
cases [illegible] $1 a case. The business is
tune and Alaska cripples them, too. In
United States everything is overdone, excep
business of running postoffices. And d
cratic applicants whether thoroughbred
mugwumps begin to think that even that
is overdone. Salmon seldom bite the
though we saw Indians take them thus
the funniest and meanest way of taking th
by huge water wheels, which must be se
swift centrifugal current. They are arme
baskets like mill elevators and Mr. sa
salmon take a circular ride and are dump
wicker baskets in the water. Give the
chance. This is taking a mean advanta
[illegible] fish with an over-at
[illegible] a steamboat is the last daring
[illegible] and unscrupulous enemy
very pretty fish is the salmon, but you se
it and I want no more canned salm
smelling the ineffable stinks of that can
If Coleridge had gone thro it, he'd never
written that biting poem on the stink o
city of Cologne.
The hills all along are heavily wooded
tops the tall pines grasping the mossy rock
rocks with the talons of eagles. They ha
and winds here, else these trees would
set but they round out their century with
feet in an inch of dirt on top of the granite.
At Astoria I met my cousin Orrin Knapp
his wife and daughter. Mrs. K. was bo
my native town, and she gave some valuab
formation, viz: Oregon is the paradise of
of infinite varieties. I was at her weddin
must have been a "kid" as I do not recolle
best of all, she said she saw me baptized i
church, and I "behaved beautifully." I w
glad to hear that way up there, looking
Pacific and smelling salted air. "Behaved
tifully," if I never have since! In long
dress dripping up my useless feet, ba
blue eyes, and cooling and goo-gooing; a l

quir save t at v h the hills waters [illegible] is nay. They g ve the [illegible] through [illegible] rough walls onges [illegible] that the surest [illegible] we [illegible] ng around [illegible] and shoulder- [illegible] 1500 and 2000 [illegible] Multnomah [illegible] that rises all the brush [illegible] branches [illegible] in un- [illegible] and even [illegible] of pine as well over the the [illegible] M. We reach East Portland, [illegible] the Willamette to

PORTLAND

ho [illegible] to the houses of [illegible] may this broken [illegible] in pleasant urrell st [illegible] and us on the farm [illegible] is smiling, to our [illegible] beautiful home [illegible] Stebbins, of San he evening [illegible] sleep the sleep of the jus [illegible] morning

PUGET SOUND

y in boundless pine and fi [illegible] feet high straight as an arrow, the hair [illegible] We ferry the Columbia, now [illegible] city flood, ma, the [illegible] northern [illegible] until midnight, with [illegible] people and take across the Sound. A telegram the train [illegible] Judge Joe R. ing if we were coming. It so he'd I lightninged to him "You bet ng, Father Abraham." The magnificent Mediterranean erage tide of 14 feet, and salty as o 200 feet deep, steamers tying ose to shore furried on its hills e peltry [illegible] impenetrable trees standing in and impervious that hunters n dogs to drive deer out to be n under the stars till past mid- l asleep in the cabin. At last the visiting statesmen our genial announced that we are rounding nd there bursts on our view the

ATTLE ILLUMINATED

The boat is hardly [illegible] when I, ail of the crowd, hear a big fa- on the shore, a voice not heard I should have recognized those " heard on the steppes of Siberia es of Africa—shouting "Burrell! ell!" And then, "Where's the ress?" It was he we used to call f justice of Washington territory. igh horse I judged by the way e hills caught up my name, and d sent it back to me in an , and for aught I know, tangled in the pine tops. It sounded odd and alien at hear my name shouted out away wild 2500 miles from home. At ched the gangway and ironical said to a giant in black clothes. Here is the bay-haired sage of n Press." My Joe John put rriage and John drove like mad and up a steep hillside, and we judge's beautiful home, greeted an hour and then went to res e came up smiling to an ex- ast on flounders, most de- h juicy meats and dainty. On that coast you sleep nights are always cool and cov- in summer the air is Lethe, ll volatile narcotic drugs great eetness roll over you, and hair ram young spoons do not sit t in that atmosphere of either or could go to sleep on my feet, is two hours all over the smart eople and I fell in love with it, e there and mean to in the next ce, if not sooner. That por is to New York for shipments— and be astonished—ships Central and South America, nds Japan China, Aus- ns of feet of lumber, and be- t off another forest would be whole country is underlaid with nty to forty foot veins, and fruit d mines in sight several mills each, a quarter million of feet day ship timber that squares side 120 feet up. Winters never degrees above, a little chilly, ever hot a city with all the s, and real estate with a boom a great future before, not be- oma is its hated rival. The track to S., but won't 'll see if it won't. They anything in common, not ntain peak no co-operation t jealousy. In S. they call it, as t. Rainier," in Tacoma, "Mt. a glorious dome of eternal acier, and once a volcano Grav- ct it—it floats as a bubble in the sunset gilds it the air bos- mmense pink rose, the mountain urple and red." At 10 A. M., ll our hats and bonnets at hotels, k us in two boats across the bay lam-bake. In the woods on that w is mounted a stump and made of welcome, in exactly his old the beverage was light even he beer was flowing free), was once a Hawkeye— od state, he thought, till er, and now it is a good state to welcome to the seat of empire ms and things. I am not partial are lea..hery, and 'tis like eating hey are no nearer being meat re to being bread; but it was a l prized. We found shells and ones, saw a world of marine ish, sea urchins, crabs, cucum- ols of amazingly curious things Meany, of the university and ld me the names of. A hideous squaw was digging clams with cross between Caliban and nawar didn't kiss her once. a "Siwash" (a general tians as "nigger" is for an e got into his keelless dug-out, a ed and hollowed, but after sit- inutes in its bottom, and nearly ty-five times, and thinking of all raying for land and for no more ch, ahoy," or "rock me in the ep" (200 feet deep right there, as death and clear as a kitten's ith that pagan to go ashore, and idn't understand and kept pad- ard perdition and Prof. Meany gh to sit in the bow and laugh ut finally he talked Indianese to an, and when I touched blessed e cross like a devout Spanish e him two bits, and shook that ul did the viper after his actual ke the Sound—that is, the op- he bottom. miles from the sea, and nearer to mention Alaska, than Port- ancisco. The Japan warm cu- shores, and gives the latitude of the warm humid climate of the ved by the Gulf stream. healthy and I suppose prolif- in such a climate. He is presi- ional bank, vice president of an- for Wells, Fargo & Co., and is general practice into corporation fe is well and enjoys life. How- has two children, and his wife erve a comfortable fortune from father's estate. Josie is a nice, perhaps. We bade the Seattlers y, they cheering, our club sing- heered, and we were off for Ta- seat of empire. More seats of re than you can shake a stick at. Wallace and me in the train to nd a Port Townsend man (the ruggs, brother to Ansel, Iowa's chipper old fellow of 72 who forty-seven years), rub their ears a boy! sick" and see them jostle mpire against each other. Well, n that sound for many great cities; jealous. But they are

TACOMA.

hustled us off to the Puyallup hop an Indian reservation thirty or with some eye complaint, housing hey are industrious, tribal rela- ve to families, have good houses are Catholic or Presbyterian as an Indian buck gets on a plug hat ed with Calvinism, he is some- be noble red.

PUYALLUP

er. It is five miles from T. Hop in 1867, when one bale was t 85 cents per pound. The next r planted two acres. Last year, raised 34,000 pounds, selling er pound. He averaged 1600 per ears, selling at an average of ound. Costs cents per pound to rices fluctuate. In his best year, 180,000 pounds for $1 05 per rice now is down to 7 cents. In can raise hops to malt the world the bread in creation. Another e 200 per acre per year for four- He has also 3500 trees in fruit, hat weigh four to the pound and 4600 pounds of red raspberries to the acre. Indians, John C's and children pick the hops. It takes 4000 of them, and they earn from 90 cents to $2 50 a day.

PRICES, ETC

Fruit, wheat, flour, meats, etc., are dog cheap on the Sound, but milk sells for 40c per gallon, eggs 20@25 and have been $1 a dozen, butter 30@40. Not much devotion to agriculture—they "send" Ceres east of the Cascades, but keep Pomona. It costs $40 to $50 an acre to clear land, tho' John will take some contracts at $10 where the timber is not too dense, and they bore holes in the trees and burn, and burn, and go round watching their fireworks. Hence, in part, the smoke. David Thompson, a wealthy Portlander, whose brother Henderson and mother live near Ainsworth, told me that for six weeks in the year they do not see the sun for smoke but he thinks the fires arise from spontaneous combustion—a gum oozes out which, when exposed on dry moss to the sun just right supplies the conditions which fire the compounds in woolen mills. It seems a criminal waste of timber, but just so did our fathers and grandfathers in northern Ohio eighty years ago. Cut it off, burn it before it is gone, a new forest is up and at them.

Tacoma is in the stump state yet, but is growing rapidly, despite the Villard smash which crippled all that region, Portland included. Terribly dull and flat there, in all these towns. Interest, 1¼@1½ per month. A. C. Sands, whom I met in T., lent his surplus at that rate, and is doing well in his work. Did not see his mother, who returns here this fall. He likes the climate quite well, but —— He qualifies and criticises some. The N. P. and the Land Improvement Company are the town. They have a $250,000 hotel, the finest on the coast save the Palace at Frisco, and it is a daisy, but of course don't pay. They gave us a superb banquet and dance, lodged us, broke our fast in the A. M., treated us as if we were kings and queens, and wouldn't take a cent. Who wouldn't be an editor—for a few days in a year! We had been hearing so much all along about the hilltop on the school house and the valley running plum thro' the saloon, that we must leak a good joke on the unco gude at said banquet. The printed bill of fare, some twenty courses admirably served, read plainly "Roman punch," well down the list. It came on, and looked like ice cream, and the innocents abroad, stalwart virtue and fair humanity with taintless lip, dipped in their spoons and thought this last the best of the feast, the noblest Roman of them all, to be unmercifully rallied by the profane humorists, later, that they had committed the unpardonable sin. D. D.'s, Revs., heroic lecturers, graceful W. C. T. U.'s and all wanted the hilltops and schoolhouses to fall on them or to sink clean through the valley out of sight. But they got over it. Roman Punch isn't bad to take, in or out of Iowa, only as Mark Twain says, "Punch with care."

Sky-piercing oratory followed and shook the firmament until 1 A. M., and then dancing, but as I saw no squaw dancing dervishes handy I went to bed and to sleep.

"All night have the roses heard
The flute violin bassoon
All night the casement jessamine stirr'd
To the dancers dancing in tune
Till a silence fell with the waking bird
And a hush with the setting moon

PORTLAND AGAIN

We got back at 9 P. M. a tired community of rushers. The *Press* wished to see its kin and Portland and John Chinaman, and staid, giving up the three days' trip up the Willamette valley, the crack valley of Oregon. The visit is reported a series of ovations nothing short of tremendous. They went 300 miles to Ashland, as far as the California road goes. Were feted at Salem, the capital. At Oregon City saw salmon leaping up the falls (not a fish story—every one in the party carried a hatchet as well as cigars). At Salem, too, they were played at by an Indian boy band. Dr and Mrs Rogers, late of Glenwood, conduct the training and industrial school for Indians there, have 170 acres, 200 pupils, twenty-five graduates this year, beautiful little girls bearing anglicized names, Stella, Maud, and all the *tes*. Boys learn to farm, and all the trades, girls make their clothes, print a paper, learn just the common English branches. The party were piled with music, speeches, bouquets, fruits, royal feeds at Eugene City, Albany, Ashland, Corvallis, everywhere, in Rogue river valley saw all the California fruits and nuts growing—a perfect paradise. They came back Saturday eve, bankrupted of "O's," "wonderful's," "too lovely's," just "tuckered out" yet immensely pleased with the hospitality, attention and kindness piled on them. *Pelion on Ossa*, if those classical peaks *will pass muster* at Portland, where they think *they have* something much finer. I bade Wallace hunt up at Ashland the captain brother to R. T. and [illegible] found [illegible] and he is a very prominent man in southern Oregon. Mrs. Johnson (Mattie Twining, her first husband was Mr Thomas) was hunting Mrs Press at Ashland. At Corvallis W. Baldwin, cousin to A. R. Dewey and Father Smith and four sons, who lived near Crawfordsville, wanted to see us, sorry to miss them.

ASTORIA AND THE PACIFIC

Sunday dawned clear after the cloudy weather and still there was no rest for the weary pilgrims, whose programme in all that region had been planned by a local committee. "Take steamboat at 7 A. M. down the Columbia to Astoria, 120 miles, and to the Pacific ocean, six miles beyond." Two-thirds of the party went, the *Press* and Lew Burrell included. Twelve miles down the Willamette we enter the Columbia, which runs thro endless pine, and broadens as it descends, till near the mouth it spreads into bays and is seven or eight miles wide. We took off our hats and bowed to their majesties, the river gods, and apologized for the Mississippi.

SALMON CANNERIES

At Brookfield an immense cannery was running for our benefit, as Sunday was the only day we could get a steamer to make this lovely trip. It made no difference to the workmen—they were mainly Chinamen, and ignore any how, and our Sunday is nothing to them or to their Joss. It was a sight. Salmon three or four feet long, thirty-five to forty-five pounds weight, piled up like cord wood. John jabs a pike into a fish's head and snakes it to another John, as a man hands a sheaf of wheat to the feeder of a threshing machine. This John with a knife is an artist: one turn of the wrist severs the head quick as lightning, he reverses the fish, grabs its tail, and each electric stroke sends a fin flying. The knife flashes as the creature is laid open; one scoop of the hand quicker than you can wink takes out the entrails and ova, off comes the tail, and away goes the fish to the chopper—all this dressing at the rate of seven or eight a minute all day long, at a wage of $4 50, and he earns it. Then the fish passes through several hundred men's hands—is chopped up, pressed into pound cans (made there out of plate tin), placed under endless chains rolling them through machines that solder the tops on, on to caldrons where they cook in water and superheated steam two hours, seal the vent, varnish them, paste on the label, pile them up for market.

The fishing grounds extend from The Dalles to the bar and into the ocean, a reach of 150 miles. 7000 men engaged use gill nets, two men to a boat, leaving at 6 P. M., and fishing at night. On a sand bar we saw them hauling in nets with horses, the fish "flopping" fish houses on piles in shallow water; once a year, usually in July, there is "a biggest run," millions of salmon tearing up stream like mad, crazy to spawn, when they are taken so abundantly they can't be handled, and spoil. A salmon is all meat, so little 'insides' one wonders how they develop enough vital power to navigate their huge bulk next to no viscera. The interior is full of eggs big as large beads and quite as good, fried, as hen fruit. In 1884, 625,000 cases, 48 one-pound cans to the case, were put up here, one house sealing 15,000 cases 97c@$1 a case. The business is overdone, and Alaska cripples them, too. In these United States everything is overdone, except the business of running postoffices. And democratic applicants, whether thoroughbreds or mugwumps, begin to think that even that line is overdone. Salmon seldom bite the hook, though we saw Indians take them thus. But the funniest and meanest way of taking them is by huge water wheels, which must be set in a swift contracted current. They are armed with large cups, like mill elevators, and Mr and Mrs Salmon take a circular ride and are flung into wicker baskets in the water. Give the fish a chance! This is taking a mean advantage of them. Catching fish with an over-shot wheel as big as a steamboat's is the last daring device of the humorous and unscrupulous enemy. A very pretty fish is the salmon, but you soon tire of it and I want no more canned salmon after smelling the ineffable stinks of that cannery. If Coleridge had gone thro' it, he'd never have written that biting poem on the stinks of the city of Cologne.

The hills all along are heavily wooded to the tops, the tall pines grasping the mossy, lichened rocks with the talons of eagles. They have no bad winds here, else these trees would be upset but they round out their century with their feet in an inch of dirt on top of the granite.

At Astoria I met my cousin Orrin Knapp and his wife and daughter. Mrs K. was born in my native town, and she gave some valuable information, viz. Oregon is the paradise of birds of infinite varieties. I was at her wedding—I must have been a "kid," as I do not recollect it, best of all, she said she saw me baptized in the church, and I "behaved beautifully." I was so glad to hear that way up there, looking at the Pacific and smelling salted air. "Behaved beautifully," if I never have since! In long white clothes flipping up my useless feet, bay hair; blue eyes; and cooing and goo-gooing, a lovely, radiant babe—alas! I have forgotten about it, but I believe Phœbe Fitch's report that I was actually baptized and behaved beautifully. Uncle Alex. of the *Gazette* must stop crowing spiritually over me now.

Boat free, dinner at Astoria free, supper in boat free—what do these good people mean? We steam home in the moonlight, singing spiritual songs and hymns in the cabin, pacing the deck, gazing at Mount Rainier, St. Helens and Hood, that stand as apparitions, or as lovely maidens in white night clothes (if this imagery isn't a little too daring!) We enjoyed every minute of that Sunday while our third were sleeping in Portland hotels, and Henry Wallace gave the U. P. church two installments of gospel and Bro Rees pounded the bible in the M. E. church. Wallace had preached there the Sunday night before, and told me with a laugh in his fine, keen eyes, that there was an organ in it, and that they actually played on it, and I must go to see it. This news was like the scent of blood to a steer, and I resolved to see the dragon. Rev Stevenson has a very pretty little church, stained windows admitting dim, religious light, and a beautiful parsonage in the same ample lot—wouldn't occupy either until paid for—began with three members, and in a year or so has thirty, and a grand congregation who must have the organ. I rang the bell, pastor and wife away, but the pleasant mother of the wife, who chatted pleasantly of Brother Williamson and others here, escorted me through when I told her I was a friend of Henry Wallace and wished to see the interior of the church. And there, to the right of the pulpit, stood that awful instrument, and I was glad it was closed so that its wicked genius could not purr and growl at me. Monday evening at the train I met Wallace after five days' absence, skull cap on, a seven inch cigar in his teeth, who said, "Come in here, old fellow," and told me that "the lady at the church took you for a U. P. minister from up-country, who is about to build a church and was looking for plans." This was too much. But all my life I have traveled not "on my shape," but under the imputation of being a gospeller—everywhere, and except at home. Henry told me of a fine, big U. P. church at Albany, Or., where they have another organ. One old mother in Israel from the country attends in the A. M. and in deference to her feelings the organ is then silent, but at night the engineer pulls the throttle wide open and lets it buzz and hum. "Progressive religion," like ditto euchre, has gone west to grow up with the country.

PORTLAND AGAIN

The Willamette valley, fruitful as that of the Nile was first settled. No railroads, San Francisco the market, water communication. To reach the ocean and touch the valley, that determined the site of Portland, together with the fact that at low water the Willamette river had forty feet right here. Vancouver on the north side of the Columbia, seven miles across country, an old Hudson Bay company's post, fancies she might once have been Portland, if she had been wise enough to have seized opportunity by the fore ock. Portland has grown to 40,000, is solidly built, and a marvel and a beauty. Pine-clad hills rise around it, crowned in clear days with Mounts St. Helens, Hood, Adams, and Jefferson. Hood rises like a splendid dome or sugar loaf, forty miles away, yet apparently so near the diningroom window that you might reach out a spoon and sweeten your cup of coffee or tea. After all, I believe Portland was built there because of the mountain views! The local pride in them is an astonishing passion. It is the first thing they say—"Have you seen Hood?" the favorite divinity. If the day be cloudy, they lament that you can't see their mountain. It is amusing, but I like their enthusiasm. Houses are built on sites carefully selected as scoop-nets to catch the gamy peaks. And if a man builds so as to shut off the view, the eclipsed party wants to kill him. Justifiable homicide, too. "Died by the visitation of God," is the verdict in all such cases. I'm convinced there is a co-operative or joint stock mountain society there. Everybody has shares, everybody gets dividends—draws them every clear day, and in foul seasons suspects that the clerk or cashier of the weather has made off to Canada with the funds. From the windows of the chamber of my cousin Richard Knapp's new $90,000 house, I counted four glorious peaks. I hope he will worship there every fine morning, if he doesn't have to, let him hire me as his chaplain.

Beautiful drives everywhere, and our cousin, Mrs. Rose Burrel, drove us through the city of astonishingly fine residences, over to Vancouver, through pine woods, where wild straw, rasp and blackberries and flowers rioted, to the new cemetery on the mountains, where the dead sleep above the pines and below above the river that winds like a broad blue ribbon, and snow-capped peaks look forever down keeping watch and ward over the sacred [illegible] the happy the beloved [illegible] laid in a spot so charming.

At Vancouver we met Capt. C. B. Western, Fourteenth infantry, husband of Maud Stanton and father as well as captain of his own First infantry—a girl. He has been in the U. S. A. eighteen years. Our government succeeded to the Hudson Bay Company's post there. Ten companies of infantry and one of artillery are stationed there.

JOHN CHINAMAN

I go as much enjoyment out of him as out of the darkies in New Orleans. There are several thousands of him there, the bulk of the 100,000 in his country being on the Pacific coast. Lots of them are out of work now, nothing to do in the dull times since Villard's failure, and every one wants to work. He much washee and hange the clothes to dry on the roofs. He dampens them to iron by gulping a mouthful of water out of a broad, shallow dish, and squirting it as spray between his teeth. Second street is given up to him—stores, shops and tiers of bunks to sleep in, pig-tails packed like sardines. They do much of the housework and are generally liked—neat and good cooks. Everybody pretends to be down on John but employs him. He saws wood and carries it in in two frames slung on a pole on his shoulder. I tried to lift one, couldn't, but little John got under the pole, straightened up with *two*, and with a laugh at Melica man, struck into that funny dog trot they all take as it gives momentum to the load. Gardeners shin around the streets peddling "sass" stuffed into two baskets or gas barrels, on a [illegible]. Pig tails lengthened out with braided hair down their heels, shaved half way to and below the crown. Funny to see the barbers do that, and shave inside nostrils and ears. John likes to have his house clean. He is said to be an inveterate liar, but that may be a libel, and have a weakness for Melican man's hen roost. But he does love pig and gambling. I stood in their dens for hours to see them buck the tiger one for two bitlee worth at a time, twenty or thirty round a table, all laughing and jabbering, their eyes cut lines and glistening, their talk sounds very flat and mussy in excitement they raise their thin trebles and seem to yell "hi yi, ky-yi," like a dog when hit, and [illegible] sets down three and carries one. It is perfect pandemonium, when they jostle, yell, pound the table, and slap down the wooden clappers. You see few females, all said to be harlots. They wear a black cambric or silk Bloomer costume and plaster the hair down—uglier than John. But they all have a smile that is child like and bland. Their shops are museums of the hideous, full of pig, its entrails, dried duck, frogs, toads, etc., but their bazaars are gay, and our party was milked of untold wealth, buying trinkets, shawls, fans, musical instruments. One fellow sold the Iowans $400 worth one day, which roused the cupidity of one A. K——, who has got Melican religion, Episcopalian brand, for revenue only, I fear. He discoursed to me very learnedly on religion and politics, and I was much edified but watched all the same to see if he gave me the right change, as he did.

The chief function of a Chinese [illegible] is to stink. Not an elegant verb, but graphic, and in this case properly conjugated thus: stink, stank, stinking, stunk. Whew, smell 'em breff! Nothing like it. Never go into Second street without a stout clothes pin on your nose.

John is the "antipode" not only of the Jew who hates pig, but of all white races. James Freeman Clarke, in his 'Ten Great Religions,' has a brilliant chapter showing that China is not merely geographically opposite us but in manners, customs, ways the exact antithesis of the west. John is our 'not-me.' Oil and water do not mix. John scrapes together $500 or $1000 here, spends nothing, goes back home to be a great Tycoon, to marry or to see his wife (he never knows if he has children there) or if he dies, his bones are sent back by his friends; he says in inelegant matter of fact, "Don't pay to send meat home."

Must be "go." No. John is the nigger of the coast. He does the manual, menial labor; none else to do it. He smuggles in thro British Columbia, is coming, is moving on the east. I talked about him down thro' all the strata of society from Rev Dr Stebbins of Frisco, through layers of merchants, ranchers, railroad men, politicians, to common street blatherskites and hoodlums, and size it up thus: John is "politics," that and that only, theoretically considered, the football of demagogs, and both parties kick him, pile 'platforms' and 'stumps' on him, burst their wind bags whacking him, and then every mother's son of them turn round and gladly hire him because he will work and work cheaper than the street-corner-loafing statesmen with 2x8 inch brows, who won't work and damn John because he will, and bellow, 'We are ruined by cheap Chinese labor.' This anti-Chinese cry is the scurviest, lousiest piece of demagogism I know.

John is in his glory in

FUNERALS, JOSS HOUSE, THEATER.

He lights the corpse to Limbo with tapers and smoothes its way with unctuous pig. Our Joss is "in a hole," but lighted with tapers and and graced with tinsel and tricked with barbaric gew-gaws. I know even less about John's religion than of any other. All I know is, that Joss, if correctly imaged and carved, is an ugly, hideous old "cuss," and I wouldn't worship him for $10 a minute. But the Chinese theater is a daisy: small stage, orchestra in the rear, stage manager sitting or standing in shirtsleeves behind the actors(?), one fellow mauling a consumptive tom-tom, another torturing a cat-gut on a guitar shaped hewgag, another dinning brasses, and they play and bang and crash the same airs(?) over and over for about eighteen months, and two cats making love on a roof make mellow music compared with this, the actors shuffle in, but they are drowned in the jabbering and laughter of the audience who sit in seats or the backs of them and smoke tobacco or opium with their hats on. The absurdest lot of stuff you ever saw or heard. Where the actors leave off to-night there they begin to-morrow night—"continued in our next," world without end. I sat and smoked and looked at the heathen mugs around me and laughed till I ached. The pagans slanted their bias eyes on Lew and me, and no doubt thought we were what one of their merchants, with a fine Mrs Partingtonism, called the excursionists, "Iowa executionists."

EASTERN WASHINGTON TERRITORY

We bade this wonderfully hospitable people good-bye Monday eve (the board of trade had banqueted us), regretting to leave their fruits, peaks, climate and long twilights—you can read out of doors till 9 or 10 P. M., and that means 11 or 12 by Iowa time, and the twilight comes early in the morning, and in Alaska, June 21, they saw the sun at midnight—and woke up next morning in the dusty Walla Walla valley, 300 miles away. And still the lamp of free lunches held out to burn and the vilest tourist couldn't get a chance to pay a bill. Went to the terminus, Dayton. No rain for ninety days, from February 18 to May 12; the Cascade range wrings the clouds dry, but here is the home of wheat, berry like flint, must dampen it to grind it, surplus 1,800,000 bushels in that valley, ship a million bushels this year, get 50c, last year 85c, the highest price ever known, $1 15. 4 mills there with a daily capacity of 300 bbls. 6000 people in the (Columbia) county, 160,000 in the territory, and the people want it to be a state. They plow those dusty hills round and round to the top, and headers run ditto, and the grain was yellow, you can't sneeze without it raising a cloud of dust. They summer fallow, lots of farms mortgaged, interest 1¼@1½ per cent, must ship wheat to Portland at $6 per ton, only $8 thence to Duluth, 1700 miles. The trouble with all the coast region is they are so far from anywhere, that grain, fruit, etc., is worth nothing. Their salvation is manufacturing, getting in more people, not to sow grain and grow fruit but to eat them, to make a market for them, and then for fifty years at least to shout and fight and kick for a tariff, and spare not. Snow fell deep there last winter, but the horses and sheep pawed it down hill and lived tip-top, and finally a Chinook (warm) wind took it off in twenty-four hours, and it all soaked into the soil. ("Chinook" is also a mongrel polyglot, made up of Latin, French, English and Indian words, devised by the Hudson Bay Company to talk with the Reds.) While the gang were out riding and dusting, I quizzed the sisterhood about

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

In that territory, and had lots of fun. At Seattle court adjourned in our honor, and we did not see lovely woman in the jury box. Women and girls can vote there when they are 21, but as they are never as old as that, I suspect the vote is light. The women vote as the men do, or, if the will and gumption are on the other side of the house, *vice versa*, and there's no difference in the result. But the politicians pretend to like it, and are fast becoming gallant and skillful taffy-slingers and baby-kissers. Our hostess at Walla Walla amused us by telling her experience. She was house-cleaning, and of course in a heavenly frame of mind. The sisters came to urge her to vote and save the country. At last she went in a closed carriage and was "never so ashamed in all her life," ran home vowing she'd never vote again, and was so chagrined she wanted to hide under the bed. United States Attorney Allen told me women do well as jurors, catch on quick and render just judgments. Miss Belle B—— at Dayton told me with merry eyes she is a democrat, and boasted of it. I met there J. H. Atwood, who left Clay in 1868, had been in Nebraska until 1883; also Mrs Mary F. Fisher, nee Rowan, of Prescott, who attended U. P. college here eighteen years ago; and at Walla Walla C. B. Livermore, once a student here, now a general collector, fine musician, etc.

Lunch was served on the train going back to Walla Walla [illegible] afternoon, with music and oratory. It is a smart town built on wheat and sheep, and needs nothing but a market. Bears, not wolves, are the enemy of sheep, there and especially in the Sound country. A man thinks he has a 160 acre farm and finds he has 10 acres of black loam. A man went out there to hunt with nine cartridges, brought in an elk, a deer, and a bear and six cartridges. In like manner, in Idaho, a tame man thinks he has a cattle range of sage brush miles square in extent, and after riding through it in the afternoon coming back, I can tell him he has 10,000 acres of jack rabbits. See 'em scoot and git.

GOING HOME

At last we say good by to our too generous friends, tired out with sight seeing, mentally dyspeptic, and wishing we needn't eat till next Christmas. So tired we wouldn't look out of the window to see the most "prodigious scenery in the world." Scenery—bah! A mountain now is a cold griddle cake. We sleep, yawn, vegetate, ride on pilot or in cab and get our dusters burned with cinders, lose sight of snow June 25, and run into the fiery furnace of Council Bluffs Saturday forenoon. Between Atlantic and Stuart we cool off, running into a thunder and hail storm, and see the tail of a cyclone, hanging apparently four or five rods long, spinning as a barrel, brown in color, from a cloud, the immense drag rope of a balloon, a Chinaman's pigtail, or a monster eel.

So ends the great excursion, the best in the history of the association. Thanks to Brother Swalm for providing it and running it so smoothly. The resolutions adopted by the association will appear next week.

FINALLY

This is a great country, sir. I've now crossed the continent from ocean to ocean, and from the lakes, yes, from Winnipeg, Duluth and Montreal to the gulf, and realize somewhat the immensity and variety of this wonderful land. When it shall have filled up chock full of people, a population as dense as China's, influenced by varying and opposite climates, devoted to interests supposed to be antagonistic, will our institutions be able to stand the strain? For answers to those questions read the late Dr. J. W. Draper's suggestive book, "Civil Policy of America." But I shall not borrow trouble on that score, for long before the day shall come when we'll fall of our own weight and go to smash, the Iowa Press Association will have got out from under. Yours truly included.

H. A. B.

SAM JONESISMS

Thoughts from Recent Pulpit Discourses by the Georgia Snakeraker

God won't keep a young lady pious who has her waist encircled seven times a week by the arms of a spider legged dude.

Some of you little sinners are sitting around here waiting for salvation to strike you as it did St Paul. Snowbird waiting to be hit with a cannon ball. God adjusts his ammunition to the size of the man he is after. Mustard seed shot will do for you.

Sow billiards, reap fools. Sow cards, reap gamblers. Sow whisky, reap drunkards. Sow german, reap spider legs.

The dude looks as if he was melted and poured into his pants.

There's many a fellow with a whitewash brush trying to clean up a little before he goes to bed.

Many men think the people don't know that they are gamblers, but they do. You wear fine clothes and look like a gentleman, and think people don't know what you are. But you don't find the town full of greenies you big old fool you.

Some men are feeling all right because all their boys are girls, but the first thing that you know the devil will pack off a drunken son in law on you. He couldn't do anything worse than that if he had a thousand years to work up a bad thing.

There is not a man in Chattanooga who doesn't have family prayers that has got as much religion as a goat.

A stalk of timothy grown on the farm of D. Seely of Napavine, when measured, proved to be seven feet long from the roots to the seeds; also on the same farm he has a patch of raspberries forty feet long and four feet wide, that yielded thirty quarts of berries in six days.

There is an abundant fruit crop in the Willamette valley; let none of it go to waste. Dried fruit is liable to bear gilt-edged prices next fall, in consequence of the destruction of eastern orchards last winter, and the later spring frosts.

The best thing for the complexion is Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It brings the bloom of health to the wan cheek.

Dr. Henley's Celery Beef and Iron is the fine appetizer and promoter of digestion.

FARM, ORCHARD AND GARDEN

CROP PROSPECTS IN THE VALLEY

The *Willamette Farmer* rates the prospective crop of wheat in the Willamette valley at 20 per cent. less than last year, and adds: "The crop prospect is flattering, indeed, for while some talk of shortage and rust, etc., others say that it will be more than an average. We do not doubt but that there will be less wheat raised in his valley the present harvest, but it is because there is less acreage sown. There will be better average yields than all anticipated." The yield of the harvest of 1885 will soon now be placed beyond mere conjecture or estimate, hence it is not worth while to try to reconcile contradictory statements concerning it. There is certainly no reason, thus far, why the harvest may not be a good average. A rainy season is now all that is to be feared, and many farmers who lost their grain last year by being dilatory will not be caught by the early showers again.

In Linn county harvesting is well under way. An exchange says: "Several pieces of early fall grain in the vicinity of Albany have already been cut, and many farmers expect to thrash in the sickle next week. There has been much talk of rust, and it is probable that spring sown grain will be damaged to some extent from this cause, but those whose wheat fields are already ripening inform us that the harvest which is near at hand will develop the fact that his damage to spring grain will be offset by a heavy crop of fall wheat. Several fields near Albany will average from thirty to forty bushels per acre, while others, of course, will make much less."

Yamhill county will turn out larger percentages of all products this year than for any season for many years past. Hay, grain, fruit, vegetables all give promise of bountiful returns. The *Reporter* says: "A. C. Chandler left a bunch of oats at this office on Monday which he is cutting for hay. This sample came off a piece about two feet square, and if the field had all been of the same rank growth would have been cut for the grain. It measures five and one-half feet high and would produce 100 bushels to the acre."

Between Portland and Lebanon all the farmers are reported very busy harvesting. A gentleman just down from the latter place, states fully one-half of the fall sown grain along the line of the road has already been cut. The prospects of an abundant yield are very encouraging.

THE BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY

Hon Ezra Meeker of Washington territory is urging the Tacoma chamber of commerce and the citizens of that place to stop booming the town and invest $30,000 in a beet sugar factory. That there is money in the raising of beets when a market can be had may be seen from the fact that T. M. Alford of White river, W. T., has contracted with the Valley Beet Sugar Company to raise 250 acres of sugar beets per year for five years. This amount of land of that quality will produce over 5000 tons annually, for which he is to receive $4 50 per ton delivered at the factory.

Upon this subject the La Grande *Gazette* says: "California is raising the sugar beet and extracting the sugar therefrom. Why should not we? We have it from the best experts in sugar beet raising that our soil and climate are particularly adapted to the production of this plant, and that there are but few places in the United States that is. Why do not some of our farmers take hold of this matter, try the raising of these beets, and if there is no machinery to grind them up feed them till there is machinery. They will make cheaper and better feed than hay, so you take no chances, and if their production in sufficient quantity is assured, capital will soon be formed to manufacture all that can be raised. At first the enterprise did not pay, but now it is paying, and if present experiments prove successful will pay much better in the future. Have any of you for a moment stopped to figure how much money was sent out of eastern Oregon and Washington territory each year for this one article of sugar, saying nothing about the $1 75 per hundred paid for freights? Farmers figure on this and see if something can not be done to stop this immense drain. Woolen mills, creameries, cheese factories, tanneries, foundaries are all good and should be encouraged and built, but they sink into insignificance when compared with the production and manufacture of sugar."

CROPS IN THE PUGET SOUND COUNTRY

The scene in the valleys adjacent to Puget sound, where the ever-active farmer consumes but little valuable time in worriment over the prospective boom or predicted reverses, is well calculated to incite interest and strengthen hope, says the Tacoma *Ledger*. It is noticeable that the sturdy man of acres and herds bears a mien of contentment. He is genial, hospitable and willing to respond cheerfully to inquiries concerning business matters with which he is familiar.

The prospects for a satisfactory reward for labor expended upon the hop crop are not clearly encouraging, albeit the grower is not seriously depressed. The vegetable yield is excellent and its palatable quality particularly a matter of favorable comment. The fruit crop will doubtless show the effect of injury received early in the season. The different varieties of berries, however, are in their usual excellent condition. The uplands are rapidly growing in favor as fruit land as recent experiments and developments are made known. Meadows and pastures were never in better condition, and the yield as shown by the harvest now being made is enormous. As a natural consequence, stock is doing well. Flocks and herds are being increased very noticeably and interest in that branch of the great industry is heightened in an encouraging measure.

The farmer very distinctly understands that a vast market awaits the product of his labors—a market which, considering his unequaled facilities for reaching the mart of the world, he can never overstock and which will always accord him profitable returns. With the rapid enlargement of the cultivated territory in this section, with fertile fields and gardens and fattening herds and increasing flocks, the favored patron of husbandry has every reason to be contented.

REPORTS FROM THE INLAND EMPIRE

D. D. Prettyman returned on Tuesday from eastern Washington, where he had been for the past week or more. He reports harvesting well under way, and corroborates the statement of Philip Ritz and others that crops were never better in the Inland empire, and that section will this year furnish a most magnificent yield. Mr Prettyman had not learned until his arrival in this city that the collection of apples sent by him to New Orleans as also the exhibit of grains and grasses had taken first premium over all other states in the Union. He has sold his farm, devoting himself now entirely to the nursery business. He will be on hand as usual at the state fair this fall with an entire new collection of grains and grasses.

Concerning the wheat crop the Pendleton *Tribune* says: "Judging from the present outlook the shipment of wheat from Umatilla county will amount to 2,000,000 bushels. That amount will load over 6000 cars which will require 300 trains, of 20 cars to the train, to transport it to market. In considering the above, and the amount that will be shipped from other counties through which the O. R. & N. Co.'s line passes the question naturally arises, will the company be able to transport it to tide water as fast as it is received for shipment, or even before winter sets in. One thing certain: if the company intend transporting all the wheat which comes to their line on their own cars they will have to put on a great many trains and run them day and night to do it."

ALFALFA IN THE BUNCH GRASS REGION

It seems that alfalfa, which has been grown with such good success throughout the east and on the arid plains of Colorado, will do well in the bunch grass region of eastern Oregon. Stockmen and farmers of the Heppner hills who have made a start toward growing a regular supply of alfalfa, express themselves as well pleased with their progress. T. W. Ayers' alfalfa pasture has kept in fine condition a good sized bunch of horses and cattle, and they have been grazing on it all the spring and early summer. Down the creek, at the Penland ranches, a good heavy crop of alfalfa hay has been already cut and cocked up, and so quick has been the second growth that a second cutting could now be made, before the first cutting has been removed from the field. It is a very handy arrangement to have good crops of hay eternally springing up along the irregular dips, spurs and angles of the creek bottom without having to plow and seed every year. If alfalfa will thrive on the bunchgrass hills it will prove a great boon to the farmers and stockmen of eastern Oregon.

SOUTHERN OREGON FRUIT GROWERS

A called meeting of the fruit growers of southern Oregon was held at Jacksonville last week. There was quite a large attendance, G. F. Pennebaker presiding and J. H. Griffis acting as secretary. Among other things it was resolved that hop culture be considered one of the interests of the fruit growers' association. A communication from C. W. Clark on hop culture was read by the secretary. The question of [illegible] association was then taken up, resulting in the selection of Jacksonville. On motion of R. F. Maury the association resolved to hold its annual meeting on the 8th of October, 1885. C. C. Beekman moved that the association hold a horticultural exhibition at their annual meeting in October next, lasting one or two days, according to the discretion of the permanent officers of the association; carried. The chair was empowered to make arrangements for the exhibition. On motion of Martin Peterson, the association invited all persons interested in fruit and hop culture, to preserve such fruits as could not be exhibited green in order that as many kinds could be exhibited as possible.

WHITE SPECKS IN BUTTER

In a recent issue of THE OREGONIAN, a subscriber asks the cause of white spots or streaks in butter after it is worked. The answer given is a good one. But the question was not so much what causes the white specks in butter as how to get rid of them?

All dairymen and maids find in washing freshly-churned butter, small white specks or flakes. They are called cream flakes. They are small particles of cream that toughen in skimming and will not churn. No washing or working will remove all of them. They are not perceptible to a common observer in the butter after it is prepared for use or market. Those that remain in the butter soon become rancid and spoil the whole, and in warm weather the sooner this takes place. Salt, saltpeter, or sugar will not preserve them. These facts I learned some years ago. While traveling in the east I fell in company with a New Yorker, who was raised in a noted dairy district. As I formerly had been in the dairy business in this state, I inquired how it was that they could make butter and ship it by Panama that then was better than fresh butter made on this coast in most of cases? His answer was the same as is generally given, as to cleanliness, and not allowing the cream to get too old, etc.; but an important point with all other things was to remove the cream flakes. To do this then they strained the cream through fine spun cloths before churning.

This was entirely a new idea to me. In all the writings on dairy matters I have never seen any thing said on this subject. A few years after learning the above item I was again traveling in the east, and met an old, experienced dairyman, who had attended a number of dairy conventions and state and county fairs and generally received first prize for his butter. I inquired of him about the cream flakes, if the best dairymen strained them out? He said yes, universally and now have a tin cream strainer in place of a cloth as formerly. As near as I could understand, it was funnel-shaped, so cream would run in to a cylinder at the bottom. This was 2½ or 3 inches in diameter and 10 or 12 in length, with fine gauze wire over the lower end, and with a rod attached to a lever so that it worked like a pump, only it was a force in place of the lift.

Ashland, Or. W. C. MYER.

STATE AND COUNTY FAIRS.

At a meeting of the state board of agriculture, at Salem on the 8th, the matter of changing the time of holding the state fair so as not to conflict with the Lane county fair, was considered by the board, and after due deliberation it was deemed inexpedient to make any change at this time, and the state fair will be held during the week commencing September 21. It is not at all likely that the conflict of dates will detract from the attendance at the state fair—nor, indeed, to any great extent from the Lane county fair, and a change of time would inevitably lead to confusion. The state fair has, all things considered, a better prospect for success than for many years past.

Yamhill county people have decided to hold a fair September 15, 16, 17 and 18. An organization to be known as the Yamhill County Agricultural and Industrial society was effected last Thursday. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Hon W. J. McConnel; vice president, R. F. Hartland; secretary, D. H. Turner; treasurer, John Wortman; and the following as a board of directors: Hon. William Galloway of Bellevue, W. H. Harrison of Amity, R. R. Laughlin of North Yamhill, C. A. Wallace of South McMinnville, W. G. Henderson of North McMinnville, J. C. Nelson of West Chehalem, Mr Calbrath of Lafayette, J. Bunn, of Carlton, R. P. Lewis of Dayton, Jesse Edwards of East Chehalem, F. S. Harding of Willamina, R. Z. Foster of Sheridan, and J. J. Collard of Wheatland.

Newberg in Yamhill county, is also to hold its fourth annual fair on the [illegible] 11th and 12th of September, as will be seen by notice elsewhere. This is a settlement founded not long ago by the Society of Friends. Travelers along the way will notice at the different farms many evidences of thrift and improvement, and in the village itself a handsome and quite large building, intended for a school, also several handsome residences.

SHIPPING WHEAT EAST

Under the heading of "Wheat to Duluth," the Walla Walla *Statesman* says: "The Hon George E. Cole, one of the old timers and the first democrat ever sent to congress from this territory as a delegate, although he is a republican now, is in the [illegible] business. He is now a mill owner at Cheney, and informs us that [illegible] there they pay farmers fifty-eight cents per bushel for old wheat to send to Duluth. From that point to New York it costs six to seven cents and the highest rate to New York from Cheney has never been above thirty-one cents. While it costs just the same to send to Portland as to Duluth, wheat is twelve cents per bushel more there than at Portland."

Upon the same subject the St. Paul *Globe* says: "The proposition to ship wheat from Oregon and Washington via the lakes to Europe has been popularly talked of and the scheme has always been considered a good one. It now costs $6 per ton to transport the grain from the Inland to Portland by rail, and $8 per ton by ocean, via Cape Horn, to Liverpool—a total of $14 per ton from the point of production to the final market. It has been demonstrated that grain can be hauled with profit from Portland to Duluth for $8 per ton. The average cost of shipment from Duluth, via Montreal, to Liverpool, is $5 51 which added to the Northern Pacific rate of $8 makes a total charge of $13 51. Comparisons of the above figures show a difference of 49 cents per ton in favor of trans-continental shipment. The Northern Pacific has recently had an eye to this business, with the idea of entering actively into competition for it by making a rate of $5 to Duluth, or perhaps even a still lower rate."

AGRICULTURAL NOTES

Milk is selling at three and a half cents a pound in Astoria.

The Pennsylvania legislature has passed a law forbidding the sale of oleomargarine.

Green lice are playing havoc with the orchards and flower gardens in and about La Grande, eastern Oregon.

Grasshoppers are eating everything green in some portions of Jackson county, but their ravages are not general.

Ed. Dove, the Polk county hop raiser, thinks that hops will be very low this season, and intimates that he may let his go unpicked unless the prospects brighten.

W. A. Pea, who lives six miles south of Harrington, W. T., has planted three acres of broom corn, which is thriving finely. The gentleman is quite familiar with the cultivation of this corn, and he says he never saw his present crop exceeded, even in the east.

Henry Sunderlin, of Upper Rock creek, is a pretty tall man, standing six feet two inches in his socks. But he has this year raised a crop of rye, all of which stood taller than himself, and many of the straws stood seven feet and six inches.

The traveling correspondent of the Waitsburg *Times* has been making a tour of eastern Washington and Idaho territories and comes out in a long article in his paper, paying high tribute to Asotin county, and agrees with the majority of persons that this country in the near future will rank among the best agricultural districts in the territory.

Mr Wm Brewster, recently from Iowa, has purchased the Geo Burkhart farm near Lebanon, containing 400 acres, for the sum of $4100. Linn county embraces the broadest part of the Willamette valley and contains some of the best improved farms of the state, yet a large per centage, perhaps one-fourth of the entire county, is unsurveyed.

The importance of having cows to calve in the fall, so as to have the heaviest flow of milk in the winter, when milk and butter are high, can not be too well understood. Some farmers value fall calves as highly as spring calves, for the reason that they are ready to turn on grass as soon as it comes in the spring, and so get the full benefit of a summer's pasture.

H. A. March of Fidalgo island has lost 35,000 cauliflower plants this season through the agency of a destructive worm, which has made its appearance on the island. No one on the island appears able to tell what kind of a worm this is, but as a destroyer of "garden truck" it is fully equal to the phylloxera. This worm is about the shape and size of an ordinary maggot.

Superior to All Others.

"Royal Baking Powder is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable."—Prof. Mott, Government Chemist.

The fact that Royal Baking Powder is in all respects the best baking powder offered to the public has been established beyond question.

Prof. H. A. Mott, when employed by the U. S. Government to analyze the various baking powders of the market to determine which was the best and most economical, after an extended investigation reported in favor of the Royal, and it was adopted for government use.

Prof. Mott has continued his examination of baking powders up to the present day and now affirms [illegible] after a thorough research [illegible] Royal [illegible] is the purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public.

OFFICE DR. H. A. MOTT,
CONSULTING CHEMIST
61 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Feb 12, 1885.

[illegible] The Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure, for I have so found it in many tests made both for that company and the U. S. Government.

I will go still further and state that because of the facilities that company have for obtaining perfectly pure cream of tartar and for other reasons dependent upon the proper proportion of the same and the method of its preparation THE ROYAL BAKING POWDER IS UNDOUBTEDLY THE PUREST AND MOST RELIABLE BAKING POWDER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

HENRY A. MOTT, PH. D., etc.

WANTED—HELP

WANTED—A TRUSTWORTHY YOUNG MAN. Apply at Room G 18¾ First st. 14tylm

WANTED—A COLLEGE GRADUATE OR ONE holding a teacher's certificate. Call at room 8 212½ First st. from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. 14jy?

WANTED—A RELIABLE YOUNG MAN WHO can furnish bonds and is willing to work. Call at 91 Taylor st. bet. 9 and 12 A. M. 23jelm

FOR SALE—ONE LARGE MOSHIER BAHMAN safe, size [illegible] by 5x3, double doors, and contains a large burglar chest; weight 5500 lbs; cost three years ago $850; it is as good as new. Any one wishing a safe will do well to call and see us or write for further information. GILBERT BROS. Salem Or.

GIRLS WANTED AT MRS. PLATO'S, Dekum Block. (20 tf

WANTED—AGENTS

THE BOOMING BOOK FOR AGENTS—JOHN B. Gough's wonderful new book "Platform Echoes," thrillingly portrayed by anecdotes, incidents, personal experience, startling facts and disclosures, side-splitting stories, humorous situations and wonderfully graphic and fascinating tales of the most touching pathos. Strike quick. The field will soon be taken up. A. L. BANCROFT & CO. San Francisco.

WANTED—A LADY OF GOOD ADDRESS NOT afraid to work in every county on the coast; big pay to right person. A. L. BANCROFT & CO. San Francisco, Cal. 15jy1m

AGENTS WANTED FOR U. S. GRANT'S PERSONAL Memoirs, written by himself. State territory desired and number of orders you can take in it. Send references and $1 for prospectus. Money refunded if application is not accepted. J. DEWING & CO. 420 Bush st. San Francisco. 5jy1m

AGENTS WANTED—ADDRESS PORTLAND Electric Lamp Co., P. O. box 79, Portland Or. for circular [illegible] terms of the 6-candle power [illegible] lamps.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS

INFORMATION WANTED OF EDWARD GIESDORF, who was last heard from in [illegible]. Address THEO GIESDORF, [illegible] Minna street, San Francisco. 13jy6

WANTED—$6000 TO BORROW FOR 5 YEARS [illegible] real estate four miles from the city. Address A. B. C., care Oregonian. 14

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER [illegible] Address A. B., Oregonian office. 14

WANTED—BY A RELIABLE MAN WHO HAS a family, a situation as [illegible] or to take care of houses or rooms. Apply at N. W. corner Eleventh and F street, grocery. 14j

SPECIAL NOTICES

W. E. GASCH, TEACHER OF MUSIC, HAS removed to corner 2d and J streets. Address correspondence P. O. Box 10 Portland Or. 9jylm

DR. S. F. JOSEPHI HAS REMOVED HIS RESIDENCE to N. W. cor. Eleventh and Main sts. Portland. Office Washington st., bet. First and Second.

NOTICE—CHECK NO. 36 ON LONDON & SAN Francisco Bank, for $[illegible] in favor of G. Anderson, drawn by Jackson & Co. was lost and payment of same has been stopped. N. JACKSON & CO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNdersigned will not be responsible for any debts contracted by Eugene La Rocque. M. H. RALEIGH, Guardian of the estate of Eugene La Rocque. May 5 1885. 19mtf

HO CAMPERS—THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREpared to do hauling, and all parcels of freight forwarded or entrusted to my care will be safely cared for and delivered at reasonable rates; also hay for bedding. [illegible] W. T.

TWO HOURS A DAY FOR A MONTH AT THE [illegible] College [illegible] a great improvement in writing [illegible] N. W. cor. Second and Salmon. W. S. JAMES, Principal. 11 tf

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of the Board of Public Buildings Commissioners at Salem, Oregon, until the last day of July 1885, at 1 o'clock (noon) for the construction of fifty two (52) iron cells, more or less, at the Oregon State Penitentiary, of substantially the same kind as those now in use. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids; the person to whom the contract is awarded must give bonds of approved amount and security conditioned upon the faithful performance of the contract [illegible] immediately upon completion of the work.
Z. F. MOODY, R. P. EARHART, EDWARD HIRSCH, Board of [illegible]

[illegible] M. K. [illegible] & Thompson's, Portland. 15jy5

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. [illegible] PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office [illegible] Telephone No. [illegible]

W. S. NEWBURY, ATTORNEY AND COUNsellor at law, rooms 18 and 19 Cambridge block, cor. Third and Morrison sts. Portland Or.

F. A. COLBY, M. D., PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. Office S. W. corner First and Yamhill; residence with Mrs Hill, cor. [illegible] & Yamhill. Diseases of children a specialty. Country calls promptly attended to.

JOHN D. WILCOX, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Room 22, No 401 California street, San Francisco, Cal. Collections made for Portland firms. m28tf

LOST AND FOUND

LOST—A LADIES PONGEE DUSTER. A REward will be paid for return to Oregonian office.

LOST—ON OR ABOUT THE [illegible] DAY OF JUNE, a black retriever dog with name Wm Taylor on collar. The finder will receive payment for [illegible] by returning to residence No. [illegible]

RECEIPT BOOK LOST—CONTAINED RECEIPTS [illegible]. Finder will please return to R. R. Riley, Salmon and East Park sts. or to the Oregonian office and reward will be paid. 14j

LOST—POCKETBOOK ON SATURDAY NEAR the water works, contained valuable papers. Finder return to office W. H. Williams, architect, and be rewarded. 14jy3

BOAT ENGINES AND SMALL POWER

TATUM & BOWEN, SAN FRANCISCO AND 91, 93 Front st, Portland Or. sole agents for Willard's celebrated Lake Boat Rigs and small engines for general work.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS

HERBERT BRADLEY & CO. SUCCESSORS TO Bradley & Doheny, 109 Front, bet. Washington and Stark sts. Leather and Findings. Shoe Store Supplies.

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A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS. The eighth year under its present management begins Sept. 1. Boys of any age or degree of advancement admitted. Boys fitted for college or business. Three Yale graduates among the teachers. Special instruction in penmanship, drawing, music and modern languages. Discipline strict. No bad boys admitted. For catalogue and circular or any information address J. W. HILL, M. D., Head Master, P. O. Drawer 17, Portland, Or. 23jedawtm

HOP CHUNG & CO.,

DEALERS IN CHINESE MERCHANDISE. All kinds of imported Fireworks and Floor Matting. No. 60 Second st., between Oak and Pine. 22jelm

A RARE BOOK, just out. "How to Develop the Bust and form." Full explanation. The only method. Mailed sealed for 25c. Address P. O. Drawer 179, Buffalo, N. Y.

TO RENT—ROOMS AND OFFICES.

FURNISHED ALCOVE ROOM, WITH OR without board. 183 East Park st. 19jtf

SMALL SUITE FOR ONE OR TWO WITH BATH in private family. 131 Yamhill and W Park. 14jy6

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, GAS, BATH, etc. convenient to street cars. Inquire at 324 Morrison st., corner Pacific.

FOR RENT—OFFICE IN A VERY DESIRABLE location on Front st. Inquire of MOONEY, VALENTINE & GOLDSMITH. 11jytf

BALDWIN LODGING HOUSE—PERSONS IN want of airy, comfortable lodgings, call at 229½ Second st. bet. Salmon and Main. Terms reasonable.

DESIRABLE HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS FURnished complete with all modern conveniences; also elegantly furnished bay window rooms, en suite or single at No. 372 First st. 7jytf

TO RENT—HOUSES AND STORES.

TO LET—HOUSE OF 6 ROOMS, 107 N. WEST Park, between F and G. Apply next door. (14)y3

A FURNISHED HOUSE OF 7 ROOMS TO RENT for six months or one year to a good tenant. Address J. D. L., care Oregonian. 15jy2

FOR RENT—A NEAT HOUSE OF 6 ROOMS and bath; marble mantel, china closet, etc. will rent reasonable to a good tenant. Apply 131 Twelfth st., between G and H. 12jy6

COTTAGE TO RENT OF 5 ROOMS—BRICK CELlar, healthy location, one block from Washington street cars. 391 D st. near Twenty-first st.

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH BOARD.

FOR RENT—WITH BOARD, FINE FRONT ALcove room, use of bath, on street-car line. 155 Fifteenth st. bet. I and J. 16jy4

BEST OF BOARD AND NEAT ROOMS VERY reasonable; front room on first floor; use of cook stove if desired. 133 Washington street. 14jy3

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

$550 WILL BUY A SIX ROOMED HOUSE [illegible] lot 50x100 on Macadam road. Address M. S., care Oregonian. 1y12

FOR SALE—LOTS 5 AND 6, BLOCK 135 CITY. This is fine residence property, and will be sold on easy terms. (10j6) ATKINSON & WAKEFIELD

ONE FIVE AND TEN ACRE TRACTS OF LAND for sale on the installment plan near the city of Portland. For particulars call on or address HARRISON B. OATMAN, No 7 Stark street.

FOR SALE OR FOR RENT—A FURNISHED cottage on North Beach. Apply to MRS. A. GOODNOUGH, 81 Fifteenth st. 15jy3

FOR SALE—45 ACRES OF FINE LAND, 2½ miles from the city, with 2500 bearing plum and prune trees of best varieties; all for $4500; small payment down, and long time given to pay balance; purchaser will be allowed $500 for present fruit crop. P. W. GILLETTE, 27 Stark st.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND FAMILY CARriage, all in good order, cheap. Inquire of C. P. BACON, Nineteenth and K.

FOR SALE OR RENT—WATER POWER WITH flouring mill and warehouse. Inquire at No. 16 Holladay Avenue, East Portland.

RESIDENCE PROPERTY FOR SALE ON N. W. corner of Fifth and Hooker; four lots 100 feet on First running back to Second, with house and stable, for sale as a whole or in lots. Apply to BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO., corner First and Vine sts. 9jtf

BUSINESS CHANCES

FOR SALE—ON FIRST ST. BETWEEN YAMhill and Taylor a fruit and tobacco stand, doing good business; sickness cause of disposal. Inquire on premises. 11jy6

$1000 WILL BUY HALF INTEREST IN best paying business for the money in the state; light, genteel, and a monopoly; pays well, and income constantly increasing. Apply to A. J. WELCH, Attorney at law, 153½ First st. tf

FOR SALE—A GOOD CHANCE—ON ACCOUNT of being compelled to leave for Europe on pressing business the candy factory and ice cream parlors of G. M. Simon, cor. Seventh and Washington, near Casino, is offered for sale at a great bargain. The purchasers will be learned the trade of making French candies if desired.

SAW MILL INTEREST FOR SALE—OVER ONE-third of the stock or such part thereof as desired, in saw, planing and shingle mill combined (incorporated joint stock company). Capacity saw mill 15,000 to 20,000; shingle mill, 60,000. Fine timber and best location in the northwest for big local business. A chance of a thousand; private losses cause of selling. Address Opportunity, care Oregonian, or get full particulars of Mr J. W. BRAZEE, 65 Front st. Portland.

PAYING HOTEL BUSINESS FOR SALE—ACcommodations for 50 lodgers, 36 hard finished bed rooms. Will lease house for a term and sell furniture, half cash, half on time; commodious bar and billiard room; old established business; house full of boarders now and favorably located for transient custom. Address or apply to E. C. HOLDEN, Real Estate Agent, Astoria, Or. 10jylm

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

SUTTON & BEEBE, SHIP CHANDLERY AND naval stores, 16 N. Front st., Portland Or.

ALLEN & LEWIS, COMMISSION AND PRODUCE Merchants, Front and D Sts., Portland, Or.

H. E. BATTIN, GENERAL COMMISSION MERchant and produce dealer, 130 Front street.

C. CESAR & CO., SHIPPING AND COMMISsion Merchants, 20 North Front street, Portland.

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO., SHIP BROKERS AND Commission Merchants, agents for San Juan Archipelago Lime Co. 34 Front street, cor. Ash st.

MILLER & WEST—(J. G. MILLER, W. H. WEST) commission merchants in general and dairy produce, [illegible] Front st. between Washington and Stark.

J. McCRAKEN & CO., IMPORTERS & WHOLEsale grocers and shipping and commission merchants. Nos. 60, 62 and 64 North Front st. Portland Or.

GIBSON, CHURCH & CO., SHIPPING AND COMmission Merchants, specialties—wheat, flour, salmon, grain bags, etc. N. W. cor. Front and Ash sts. Portland, Or.

W. S. MASON, WHOLESALE GROCER AND commission merchant, Nos. 2 and 4 North Front st. Portland Or.

HERMAN METZGER, PURCHASER OF hides, pelts, furs, wool and tallow and general commission merchant; consignments solicited. No. 45 Third street, P. O. box 758, Portland Oregon. 13mtf

MARK LEVY, COMMISSION MERCHANT, importer of and dealer in tropical and domestic green, dried and canned fruits, nuts, figs, dates and raisins. 122 Front st. Consignments of Oregon and California produce solicited.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

ALLEN & LEWIS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, CORner N. Front and D sts., Portland, Or.

CORBITT & MACLEAY, WHOLESALE GROCERS and Commission Merchants, 54 and 56 Front st. Portland.

WADHAMS & ELLIOTT, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Nos. [illegible] and 48 Front street, Portland, Or.

J. O'CONNOR, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL grocer, dealer in ship stores, garden and grass seeds, foreign and domestic fruits, etc. N. E. cor. Front and Alder sts. Portland Or.

MILL AND FARM MACHINERY.

Z. T. WRIGHT, DEALER IN FARM & MILL Machinery, Belting, Oils, Brass Goods, Inspirators, Pumps, Bells, etc. Foot of Morrison st. Portland.

FRANK BROTHERS IMPLEMENT COMPANY, importer and dealer in farm and mill machinery, 68 and 70 Front st., Portland, Or.

CHAS. H. DODD & CO., SOLE AGENTS BUCKEYE Mower and Reaper, Canton Pitt's Thresher, Haines' Header, Schuttler Wagons. Front, First and Vine sts.

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO., WHOLESALE FARM machinery and dealers in agricultural implements, farm and spring wagons, buggies, carriages, etc.; portable and stationary engines; saw mills and grist mill machinery a specialty; rubber and leather belting.

MISCELLANEOUS

GOLD FISH, LIMES, LEMONS, ORANGES, [illegible] candies, imported Swiss cheese. Wholesale and retail at B. L. Stone's, cor. 1st and Ash.

A. [illegible] WELLER & CO., CIGAR MANUFACTURers, N. E. cor. First and Alder streets, Portland, Oregon. [illegible] Factory No. 43, 1st district [illegible]

WM GARDNER & CO., PRACTICAL PLUMBers, Gas and Steam Fitters. Hot water heating a specialty. Corner Third and Alder sts. Portland.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT ON household furniture without removal; notes discounted; financial and general brokerage. A. J. WELCH [illegible] First st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CITY property [illegible] B. B. OATMAN, [illegible] First.

ALBANY LUBRICATING COMPOUND CYLINDER & LUBRICATING OIL.

TATUM & BOWEN, SAN FRANCISCO AND 91, 93 Front st. Portland Or. sole ag'ts. These lubricants are largely used in San Francisco, throughout California, the East, England, Australia, &c. They are unequalled in efficiency and economy.

IRON & WOODWORKING MACHINERY.

TATUM & BOWEN, SAN FRANCISCO AND 91, 93 Front st. Portland Or. Iron and Woodworking Machinery.

MACHINISTS

TRENKMAN & WOLFF, MACHINISTS, CORNER F and Third sts.—Housework, doors, railings, iron shutters, and machinery of all descriptions; planing and moulding tools to order.

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, LAMPS.

HEGELE, CROWELL & CO., IMPORTERS, 52 and 54 Front st., Portland Or.

SHOW CASE MANUFACTURERS.

DIXON, BERNSTEIN & CO., 107 FRONT ST. Portland; [illegible] Market st., San Francisco.

SAILS, FLAGS AND TENTS.

V. E. SMITH, SAIL, FLAG AND TENT MAKER, 84 North Front st. Portland Or.

MINING MACHINERY.

PARKE & LACY, MILL, RAILWAY & MAchinists' supplies a specialty. 66 North Front st.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD, ESTABLISHED 1851. Portland, Or.

MERCHANDISE BROKERAGE.

FRANK WOOLSEY, COMMISSION AND MERchandise brokerage, cor. First and A, Portland.

SADDLERY.

R. SHERLOCK, SADDLERY, HARNESS, HARDware. 71 Front st., Portland Or.

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1885.

THE MORTGAGE TAX LAW AGAIN.

The opinion of Judge Deady of the United States court in the suit brought by certain companies doing business in Oregon to restrain the collection of taxes under the act known as the mortgage tax law, is printed in full on another page of this paper. It touches subjects of interest and importance to all the people of Oregon. In so far as the questions raised in this suit are the same as those hitherto passed upon by the supreme court of the state, Judge Deady simply accepts and follows the rulings of that court. He sums up what the state court held in Mumford vs. Sewell and Crawford vs. Linn county, and remarks that under these opinions all objections to the enforcement of the mortgage tax on the grounds covered by said opinions must be held out of place in the United States court; and from this he proceeds to examine the other questions left for consideration, namely Whether the act is an act for raising revenue, and therefore void because it did not originate in the house, and whether, admitting the act to be valid, the tax is illegal because of the unlawful conduct of the assessors, who valued the mortgages for taxation at two-thirds more than the lands, in their several counties.

The first question is dismissed, after a brief examination—the conclusion being that the law is not a bill for raising revenue, and therefore that it might properly have originated in the senate. In one of the cases before the supreme court of the state the point was touched from the opposite side. The objection there raised was not that the bill did not originate in the house, but that it did originate in the senate, but the state court held that the point involved was not sufficiently clear to warrant the declaration that it was unconstitutional on that ground. The analogous clause in the constitution of the United States is cited by Judge Deady, together with the opinion of Story in his commentaries on the constitution; and the conclusion is that as this could not properly be called a bill for raising revenue, the objection that it did not originate in the house cannot be sustained to invalidate the law.

This brings the discussion to the last point considered by the court, namely, whether the conduct of the assessors, in making the assessment under the laws of the state, was lawful or not. The plaintiffs say, in substance, that the mortgages, which were given by the law the situs and character of real property, are assessed at their full value, while lands in the same counties are assessed at only one-third their value —the result being an inequality of taxation, against which they have a right to claim relief and protection.

The statute of Oregon requires real property to be assessed at its "true cash value." It is notorious, however, that the statute is willfully disobeyed. Under the pressure of public opinion the assessors continually undervalue all kinds of property except money and securities for money. "The practice," Judge Deady remarks, "is so universal and well known that the court might take judicial notice of it and safely assume that there is not an acre of land in Oregon that is valued for taxation at more than one-half its true cash value, and that generally it is not valued at more than one-third of such value." This, beyond all question, is a correct statement. And we must add that it does not apply solely to agricultural lands, but to real property in the cities and towns as well. Under this system lands pay only one-third of the taxes they ought to pay, and in some cases even less, while mortgages must pay upon the full value of the debt secured thereby—a rule which makes the mortgages, in comparison with the lands, pay two-thirds more than they ought to pay. It is held that where the law requires that mortgages shall be valued for taxation at their face value, and all lands at their true cash value, and the assessor of a county willfully and uniformly values the mortgages on the lands therein at their face value and the lands at only one-third of their cash value, such assessment is illegal, and the payment of two-thirds of the tax thereby imposed may be enjoined

This conclusion is based upon and fully sustained by the well-known decision of the supreme court of the United States in a case carried up to that tribunal from the state of Ohio, where a county adopted a system under which real and ordinary personal property was rated for taxes at one-third of its value and moneyed capital at three-fifths of its value. The state board of equalization advanced the valuation of national bank shares to their full values. One of the banks paid one-third of the tax and brought suit in the United States circuit court to restrain the collection of the remainder The case went to the supreme court, where it was held that the tax was illegal, because (among other reasons) it was a violation of the constitution of the state, which requires the taxation of all property by a uniform rule Similar is the provision of the constitution of the state of Oregon, that the rate of assessment and taxation shall be "equal and uniform," and also of the statute which requires all property to be assessed at its "true cash value."

For the present case the argument might be supported further by noting that our statute, familiarly called the mortgage tax law, gives the mortgage on land the situs of the land itself and actually makes such mortgage real property, and that the supreme court of the state has held that though the legislature may select the subjects of taxation, yet all taxation of the subjects selected must be uniform and equal Now since the mortgage on land has become real property and has the same status as the land itself, why should it be valued for taxation at a rate far in excess of the valuation of the land on which it is based, or similar land in the same vicinity?

There is reason to hope that our mortgage tax law, so-called, may be instrumental in bringing about a change in the system of making assessments throughout the state. Exemption of mortgages from taxation would not be just, and the people will not bear it But mortgages ought not to be taxed at the full value of the debt which they secure, while property in other forms, including lands, is rated for taxation at one-half to one-fourth its true value We believe that Judge Deady's decision, printed today, will be sustained by the supreme court of the United States, if the case goes up to that tribunal The mortgage companies are required to pay one third of the tax that has been levied on their property and they "must first pay what is conceded to be due, or what can be seen to be due on the face of the bill, before the preliminary injunction should be granted." We suppose this one-third will be paid or tendered at once, and the injunction then applied for The plaintiffs seeking equity must do equity they "must pay or offer to pay what they ought to have paid if they had been duly assessed, before they can invoke the aid of the courts to enjoin the collection of a tax upon an illegal assessment." The opinion is clear throughout, and its conclusions appear to be equitable and just.

UNION SOLDIERS.

It has been a great task to figure up the number of soldiers who were engaged on the side of the Union during the great rebellion The adjutant general has finally completed the enumeration, though it is not wholly accurate as to numbers, since some of the soldiers served long and others short terms, but the whole enlistments are figured on the three years' standard, and on this basis the numbers are entirely accurate Upon this showing the total number of soldiers in the service of the government was 2,320,270, of whom 1,789 were colored The deaths from all causes numbered 359,496, or a little more than 15 per cent. There were killed in battle 67,090, about 43,000 died from wounds, and the deaths in hospitals from disease numbered 224,586. Among the colored troops the mortality from disease was much greater than among the white. Vermont lost more men in battle in proportion to the number of her troops than any other state, and Pennsylvania was the next heaviest loser. The states that furnished more than 100,000 men each were these: New York, 392,270, Pennsylvania, 265,517; Ohio, 240,514, Illinois, 214,133, Indiana, 1[illegible]16 Massachusetts, 124,104 Missouri furnished 86,530 men for the Union armies, and Kentucky 70,833, but each state furnished a far greater number for the rebel service On this point an anecdote which Lincoln used to relate was amusing In 1863 the governor of Kentucky was in Washington and called on the president. Lincoln asked him how things were going in his state. "Oh, first rate," was the reply. "Kentucky has a splendid tobacco crop, is making more whisky than ever, and her quota in both armies is full. Oh, we're all right!"

THE WAY POINTED OUT.

The question is asked, "What can be done to increase the business and population of Portland?" A thousand things can be done, but the particular thing that can and ought to be done at once is to make Portland a market. This is absolutely necessary if the city is to retain even its present business. Not only the wheat, but the wool, the fruit, the dairy products, the hops, hogs, horses, cattle, hides—in short, all the thousand products of the country ought to find here a market. We cannot expect people to hunt the world over for a market and then return to Portland to spend the money gained from sales elsewhere. We are not doing a fair part by our tributary country and will not till we buy from them as we sell to them

A few industries which employ workmen would, if set in motion here, create a market. The thing soon fixes itself in its details if there be a sustaining source. Look at the advantages which would result from the location of reduction works here First, there would be the direct employment of two or three hundred men, meaning an addition of at least one thousand to our population The physical demands of one thousand people alone would, make a perceptible addition to the general business of the city, and it would be felt in every branch from banking down to street cleaning. Then there would be the profit direct from the works (and nobody questions that there is money in it) there would be a consumption of wood and coal, which would to some extent benefit people in these lines, mining all over the northwest would be promoted and mineral production would increase, the mountains would be searched and new mines would be discovered, mining regions which look elsewhere for the sale of their base bullion would find a market in Portland and they would come here for supplies. Indeed, so many and so general are the benefits to be expected from such works that it is impossible to enumerate them. But nobody will move, and so the proposition falls to the ground.

Imagine what an advantage it would be to Portland if the cattle of the country, alone, were to find a market here instead of being sent off to the east for market. A correspondent of THE OREGONIAN a few weeks ago pointed out this industry and his letter may be properly quoted now He suggested a general beef packing establishment at Portland and supporting the proposition urged that there would be an immediate and profitable return Wages are perhaps a little higher here than in Chicago, where the bulk of our beef now goes alive, but in slaughtering and packing here we have much more than a compensating advantage in the saving of freights Take a steer for instance, weighing from 1100 to 1200 pounds, here it is worth from three to three and a half cents gross, while in Chicago it is worth from four and a half to five and a half. This difference is a big per cent. in our favor. The varied industries that would follow in the wake of a large beef packing establishment would afford employment to many men and use for an immense amount of capital. Everything is saved, the hides would go to tanneries and from the tannery to some enterprising man who grasped the situation and manufactured boots and shoes The horns would be made into combs, etc., the hoof into glue the hair, bones and blood could all be used to create new industries. The same result follows from the handling and packing of hogs. Stock yards would be built and the stock raisers from eastern Oregon, Washington territory and the valley would all ship their cattle, hogs and sheep to Portland, where they would be sure of finding a good, steady, reliable market. The "yards" themselves would need large amounts of hay and employ several men Another great benefit would be a result THE OREGONIAN has long been contending for and that is the change from dependence on wheat as our salvation to varied farming. A great part of the crops would be fed and stock fattened, and since corn growing has been shown to be a success in eastern Oregon, corn fed hogs and cattle would be the rule and not the exception. A book might be written on the immense impetus such establishments would give business of every sort.

Will it pay? We certainly have an immense advantage in cheap product, cheap fuel, general material is very little higher here than in the east, and we have in our shipping, mining, logging and other markets a fine field for the sale of the product There are large packing houses in all the western cities There is one in Omaha with a capital of $1,500,000 which pays immensely But $500,000 is enough. Is it a matter of not enough importance to demand serious thought. Would it be at too great cost to send some practical man east to study the workings there, learn the market and make his report? Would it be too much trouble for a few of our rich men to call a meeting, and discuss the matter? It is by just such means cities are built. It is the enterprise of citizens that assure its growth, and by their apathy cities die

Here are two big things which might be done and which promise profit. The list might be extended to a hundred. Respecting the two enterprises named and others of like character Portland cannot afford to sit idle. There is danger that some other place will start up as our rival in these great home industries which build up cities much as the jobbing and commerce upon which we have always depended Suppose the capitalists of Walla Walla were to set up reduction works and a packing house and the industries which follow such enterprises, in five years that city would have more population and more business than Portland Who questions it?

The Canadian government has prepared a compromise measure on the Chinese immigration question which it is thought will be acceptable to British Columbia It imposes an entrance tax of $[illegible] per head on Chinese laborers, and declares that no ship shall land more than one laborer for every fifty tons of their registry. This law, if it be enforced, will put a stop to the traffic which has been of late almost as great an evil in British Columbia as it once was in California. It is enacted in response to a popular demand, which actually went so far as to talk of secession An incidental effect of the law will be to protect the United States from the immigration which, in violation of our restriction law, constantly enters from the north. It is estimated that one half of the Chinese who have arrived in Victoria during the past four years have found their way surreptitiously into the United States. The water boundary, with its innumerable isolated coves, affords an opportunity which no vigilance can overcome

The S[illegible], under the new arrangement, is a right good paper. The change from the morning to the evening is much in its favor It is now able to take advantage of THE OREGONIAN'S news. Three fourths of all the matter it prints is from THE OREGONIAN'S columns, and therefore we can bear testimony to the fact that it is very good If it would reprint the editorials also we candidly (and modestly) think it would soon gain the entire confidence and esteem of the community We throw this out as a hint, merely

In the new directory of the city of St Paul just completed there are 45,191 names, or [illegible] more than last year. On this showing a population of 118,600 is claimed, but probably it is 8,000 to 10,000 too many

During the year 1884 the grand total of wool shipments from Montana was 4,150,000 pounds. It all went east by rail

There is a promise in Texas of a great cotton crop this year. The estimates run from 1,400,000 to 1,800,000 bales.

KNOWLEDGE.

Mrs. Olive S. England, of Salem, Oregon, read the following address before the State Teachers' Institute at Astoria. [It is said it will not be printed with the other transactions of the institute because the managers do not like its "tone."—Ed.]:

Knowledge is the freemasonry of a condition where all are equal, and is indicated by rank of mind which must take precedence to all external rank. The common-place quotation that "knowledge is power" is as great a truth as was ever uttered by wise sage or learned philosopher, yet knowledge without wisdom is not always a power for good. While knowledge is the act of knowing the clear and certain perceptions of truth, wisdom is rather the result of and capacity of making due use of knowledge The poet Cowper makes a nice distinction when he says: "Knowledge dwells in heads replete with thoughts of other men, wisdom in minds attentive to their own, knowledge is the material with which wisdom builds, and is proud that he has learned so much while wisdom is humble that he knows no more."

This convention of a body of teachers is not only to gain new ideas and more accurate knowledge, but also the wisdom to properly apply it, for it is the wise use of knowledge more than its possession that determines its worth. There is a great difference between imparting and absorbing knowledge, for the one is external the other internal growth. He who simply absorbs it grows from without, only possessing talent to acquire, while the within original man has genius to impart. The advent of knowledge has ever been a record of trials, tears, heartaches, and often bloodshed, before its establishment and maintenance, for it reaches its final triumph only through suffering, while its practical use is at the sacrifice of ignorance, and this is too often at the sacrifice of innocence Every improvement, every advancement in civilization, injures some to benefit others The highway of knowledge is not always strewn with roses Conquering science in its onward triumphal march ruthlessly tramples down whatever opposes its progress, whether ignorance or innocence. Stephen Montague says "You diffuse knowledge and the world grows brighter, but discontent and poverty replaces ignorance. One generation is sacrificed to the next." History teaches that from the earliest ages to the present it has often taken ten thousand such lives as yours and mine to accomplish one of God's eternal purposes. The only consolation we derive is that sacrifices now will result in future blessings Our present liberties and blessings came by the martyrdom of past generations. If to the advocates of the knowledge of truth came the actual realization of the suffering of those sacrificed e'er it be established, many times they could not have the courage to conquer, but would consider it mercy to let ignorance reign in her dark dominion. Macaulay teaches that with the advance of liberalism the human race grows everywhere happier and more enlightened Sir Archibald Alison teaches that liberalism means revolution and anarchy James Anthony Froude says "Both these views may be false, each may be sincere, but he unconsciously drops what does not suit his argument and fuses such facts as go to make his picture effective." All labor-saving machinery upon its first introduction throws thousands out of employment. Every invention, every revolution of the wheels of progression's car of knowledge, crushes thousands who are ignorant yet innocent. The civilization of new countries is death to the native savage races. Yet events wait not for individuals or races of men. These facts are great mysteries, for our finite minds cannot comprehend the dark "whys" of God, so we wait, and waiting wonder at the strange providences of "Him whose ways are indeed past finding out."

Owen Meredith says, "Life begins and ends in doubt," while another writes, "Doubt is the offspring of knowledge" We know that doubt must overturn simplicity and lead to the investigation of truth. Shakespeare says "Knowledge is the wing wherewith we fly to heaven," and again, "Our doubts are traitors, and make us lose the good we oft might win." There is some truth in this last quotation, but I believe our fears are the "traitors," and doubts are sometimes friends that point to truth. Goethe says, "That is holy which binds many souls together." Therefore knowledge, which is the strongest tie that can bind and bless society in a great universal brotherhood, is eminently holy, for increased scientific and religious knowledge develope the wealth and progress of the soul, and increases a desire for cultivation. Progress begets progress, for the mind is full of the desire to project itself forever onward into new fields of research. As soon as one truth is demonstrated it searches the unknown in the expectation of finding another and greater. Thought cannot be confined, for the soul of thought travels free as the music of the waves or the light of the eternal stars. And though custom does conquer this world of matter, it cannot control the greater world of thought where our true natures exist. And so mankind have learned to exalt freedom of thought. And there is no law to govern this freedom, for law is only to restrain license Free schools, free speech, free thought, is a nobler freedom than its martyrs ever dreamed And so old things are passing away, and we are advancing to a new heaven and new earth of thought, of intellectual reign. But an increase of knowledge is but an increase of doubt and perplexity, and he who invokes knowledge from her [illegible] a power entailing great responsibilities. But from early youth we are taught to gain this wonderful power to improve the intellect, which alone is heir of immortality and which is just as immortal now as it will ever become, for the once awakened soul dies no more It passes through psychological changes but the soul's language knows no word for death—there is no death for that which wills and thinks. Ah knowledge is powerful, and can pierce the distant heavens and explore much of the realm of mind, yet fails to peer for one moment into that realm which also far away beyond the stars, yet which is so close about us that the fluttering heart-beat, the tremulous breath we draw is the boundary of that world which spirit alone may enter, and though we have all the knowledge of the past to a day we have not the wisdom to truly [illegible] one moment of that future So, why not tone down our arrogance, confess our ignorance and simply say, "I do not know."

But it is the nature of mind to question all things, and not only to understand the truth but to question why it is truth

Truth is the offspring of knowledge and research, and its birth is through travail and suffering and it is only as we become familiar with its beauties that it secures happiness. We do not always know when and where truth may be found, for, often in the past has truth been wrapped up in the vagaries of a despised creed or rejected religion We find many of the divine utterances of Confucius, Brahma, Zoroaster and Mahomet and many other religions and philosophies as firmly established in the accepted religions and creeds of the present day, as are the vague and inspired utterances of the Hebrew prophets Knowledge demands martyrs, and men have suffered martyrdom for ages for its advancement. Oftentimes not so much for truth as for some little narrow sect or creed, the effort put forth, being *to do good according to their own creed.* But while many a great heart is ill assorted with a narrow creed, our creeds are generally in harmony with our intellects Each new creed maker goes to the bible and takes what he wants to answer his purposes, if he can find it there, and adds what he thinks, and the bible well manipulated will prove any doctrine in this world So divisions arise Why, if facts were as plain as some would have us believe, Christ's prayer that all his people might be one would have been answered long ago, but almost 1900 years since that prayer was uttered finds them still very far apart. O, if we could sweep these little narrow prejudices forever from our souls and stand forth in the freedom of our God, whoever, wherever, *whatever* he may be—eating without fear the fruits of the tree of knowledge and of life—irrespective of men or creeds, then indeed might wisdom be justified of her works. When knowledge divests theology of some of its inconsistencies, then shall we be able to understand and see clearly the germ of truth that lies within. Truth, like a kernel of wheat, occupies but a small space in the universe, but there are more possibilities of bread for earth's hungering thousands in it than in all the chaff in the world One germ of truth has more salvation in it than all the [illegible] of the grave, and there will be no theology the other side And so we think and doubt and perhaps lose much faith, for each [illegible] of thought is often the death blow to some [illegible] faith, for, upon my suggestion we are obliged to overturn much that we have accepted as knowledge but which wisdom dare not approve, or, some of our accepted theology Truth demands the sacrifice of one Which shall be? While we do not need a new religion, we do need a great reformation of the old, just as our school books, maps and charts need revising once in a while to meet the demand of the age Ah! we do not know what death is, for the [illegible] mystery and the [illegible] each other ever While there is always an unsolved mystery just ahead of us, there is a light follows to dispel the gloom, but the brighter the dispelling light the more clearly it reveals to us to discern a greater mystery just beyond us still. It is just as absurd to ask a man to be entertained by a primer all his days as to ask him to cling to old beliefs after he has outgrown them. There is some truth in all creeds, but all of truth in none

James Anthony Froude says "It is certain that commonwealth institutions, creeds, are mortal as we are ourselves, that they must pass through the same stages of youth, maturity, corruption and death as each of us pass through It may be that the future may be like the past and that to everything that has an organized existence there is an appointed growth, decline and end. If theology was rid of the rubbish of superstition and prejudice which envelops it there would be but a small grain left. For our theology is founded on pagan mythology We do not do away with their gods, we only substitute our idea of God in place of theirs. Yet our idea of God is much higher, purer and better than theirs, but future generations will come much nearer his real attributes than have we, for we have not all of knowledge yet. While firmly believing in a god of purity, justice and mercy, we may claim it as our right to doubt much of the teachings of men respecting him It is not best for us to brand as infidels or skeptics those who do believe in a God of goodness and wisdom, yet, who are honest enough to stand up in the face of opposition and honestly declare I do not understand him There are mysteries which will be mysteries still, even though this intellect, this immortality within us progress to the knowledge of gods The best part of all or any religion that, simmered down, teaches a pure and noble life is salvation and security Man, by his divisions of the sheep from the goats, makes many mistakes, but he who is perfect in wisdom makes none, and even though we be surprised at his divisions they are just, for the critics up there are just and thoroughly understand humanity. So in wise beliefs we need fear no evil, and even though we err we need not so much dread justice as hope for mercy. There are many ruined temples still standing whose gods and creeds crumbled into dust ages ago. So some men stand to-day silent empty temples representing a vanished delusion, or are floating along in their little ark of salvation with all the rest of the world drowning outside. The human heart is full of strange delusions but the greatest are the creeds representing its beliefs and prejudices

The seeds of knowledge may slumber long before the fruits of wisdom ripen in the soul, yet the germ of life may be there Kernels of wheat have been found in ancient tombs where the germ had kept the secret of life hidden well through all the long centuries, and there is a beautiful legend of the seed of the heliotrope being found in the hand of a mummy, which upon being planted sprung forth into fragrance and beauty after thousands of years, waiting the time and opportunity in the far future when for unborn generations it should at last blossom in rare perfection and diffuse its wondrous perfume. So may the germ of truth be held back for ages in the vice-like grip of some grim skeleton hand of a dead yet embalmed doctrine before the knowledge of its fragrance and beauty is shed forth for mankind.

There may be nothing new under the sun, and you teachers may not be discoverers of new realms, unless the mind of childhood reveal it unto you, but you may be successful in the faculty of imparting the discoveries of the knowledge of others, and he who arouses in the mind of the child the longing after the attainment of knowledge comes as near as man can come to the creative attributes of God. He who imparts an intelligent apprehension, gives a better understanding of the living languages all around us as they are, a knowledge that meets the wants and incidents of daily life, is a more desirable teacher than he who spends so much time on the uncertain history of the past, or the dead languages of an accomplished era. There are those who seem to possess the faculty of showing off a child's ignorance much more than bringing out or increasing his knowledge. The teacher is the moral and mental whetstone on which the child sharpens his wits, therefore it becomes necessary that between the disciplined mind of the teacher and the untutored mind of the child there should be a bond of sympathy. Love, the central emotion around which all other emotions revolve, and from which all nobler emotions evolve, is the bridge which spans the chasm between the intelligence of the teacher and the ignorance of the child, and heart reacts upon heart, and mind upon mind The educated, cultivated mind transmits knowledge, the simple, childish mind draws upon the intellectuality of the stronger and imparts freshness and originality to that which is in danger of becoming merely booky.

The most successful teacher has not, necessarily, the greatest amount of knowledge, but the wisdom to properly apply well what he does understand In instructing and benefiting others it becomes necessary that we stop to consider, and realize, if we can, the probable difference between the fiber of individual souls, or our own soul, from the multitude of those around us One of the most beneficent gifts bestowed upon humanity is adaptability Unless one have adaptability and can gracefully conform to surrounding circumstances knowledge may as often prove a detriment as a blessing Yet to possess adaptability one must have quick perceptions and readily read human nature The teacher of the young has for study before him one volume first of the wonderful book of humanity, a sort of primer whose pages seemingly so simple are sometimes written in strange characters difficult to understand and translate Perhaps the child is more like the mental arithmetic, which is full of difficult problems but the mental arithmetic thoroughly understood furnishes the key to the higher mathematics, and the primer is but the prelude to all that follows in the great field of literature So the mind of childhood appreciated and understood furnishes the key to all the more intricate phases of youth, manhood and age that follow, and he who understands children holds the golden key that unlocks the great heart of humanity Christ taught that inasmuch as ye help the least of these "ye have done it unto me" In our short-sighted, human way, (and that is all the way we have of looking at things), I have often wondered what condition we, as a race, would have been in if Eve had not eaten of the forbidden fruit of the tree of knowledge. According to a literal rendering of the story of the garden of Eden God's original intention was that the race of mankind should be without knowledge, although he planted the tree of knowledge of good and evil in the midst of that beautiful garden whose beauties the inhabitants without knowledge could not appreciate or understand Here spread before them in perfection was nature with her wonderful lessons to man untranslatable without one ray of knowledge to lighten the darkness of his ignorance Man in this state was innocent, not from any good or evil in his nature, but because like the infant he knew no wrong Paradise was a garden of innocence because of ignorance. But the serpent wisdom bade Eve taste the tempting fruit of the tree of knowledge With the ancients the serpent was symbolical of wisdom, and also indicated subtlety Wisdom charms us still, and by its subtlety knowledge plans and works. The great teacher when sending his disciples forth to teach admonishes them to be wise and gentle in the remarkable words, "Be ye wise as serpents and harmless as doves." Did you whose profession it is to instil knowledge, ever think that, reasoning from a literal interpretation of the scriptures, that it was by the evil one knowledge became the heritage of our race, and that you are laboring to advance his work? Strange paradox is it not, that to you 'tis given to put the forbidden fruit to the lips of innocent youth According to this literal interpretation again, God placed the knowledge of evil before our first parents commanding them not to eat, for fear they become as gods and [illegible] contented under his own order, or the evil one persuaded Eve to disobey, we, her offspring, would have had no ray of knowledge, but by our first mother's disobedience and fearful sacrifice the possibility of attaining knowledge became a heritage of our race A grand and noble heritage no matter who made it possible She by eating invoked knowledge which is at once an angel of light and demon of evil, for the fruit was of *good and evil*, two great forces which in turn rule the destiny of the world Ah! how eagerly we, his descendants, eat the fruit of that awful tree of knowledge and of life, which from the beginning has tempted all mankind, and though it often leave a bitter taste, yet we long to eat and live

How fair to our first parents must have appeared Eden when a knowledge of its wonders and possibilities burst in upon their ignorance, when they were leaving it forever! How often in all the ages since then have their descendants awakened to the realities of paradise only to behold its glories fade away like dying colors from beautiful dreams! And, just as they realize it is Eden, adverse fate bids them wander forth where too often thorns and thistles curse the ground But though exiled from that Eden of beauty have we not gained the far more desirable Eden of possibilities to aspiring genius that that taste made possible to man? It is through travail and anguish of soul that knowledge is born as were Eve's children yet is it not better to have lost an Eden of ignorance and gained an Eden of knowledge? For the loss of that paradise made the nobler Eden possible The better knowledge and anguish than paradise and ignorance.

"Though the original tree of knowledge was planted in Eden, it is taken root in every land and its seeds find all soils congenial, springing up in light and beauty, dispelling mystery after mystery, growing fairer and more fruitful than when in Eden. And, though we are sometimes intimidated by the flaming sword of ignorance, which would keep us from gathering its precious fruits yet we may eat and live. I believe with Swedenborg that the whole story of the garden of Eden is a beautiful allegory, and nothing more, and if we thus believe and give it a spiritual interpretation, obstacles will be removed and we may feel the force of its illustrations and lose none of its beauties or truths. Study and thought brings form out of the chaos and confusion of ideas What poetry in the idea of comparing knowledge to a tree which branches out in all directions, with its branches crowned with leaves, flowers and fruits, which as the ages roll on beneath rains, suns, storms and calms increase in size, beauty and strength Wisdom assures us if we eat we shall not surely die, but progress to immortal life Ah! there are so many things which we cannot prove not to be so, yet which we do not believe or understand! There is nothing in all the realm of animal life that comes into life as destitute of knowledge as man, and nothing can compare with him in the possibilities of attainment. In this life, by knowledge, he may become the demigod, and what development may crown progression in the life that continues beyond the grave "hath not entered into the heart of man" If Plato's doctrine of Anamnesis were true and our knowledge is but the remembrance of ideas contracted in another and prior existence, there would be no need of teachers, for we would gradually remember all that is apportioned for us to know without effort on our part. While this is not the accepted doctrine we sometimes witness such seeming proofs of intuitive knowledge that we are almost startled out of our established belief For things do often come to us by intuition, and although intuition is not knowledge we often mistake it for it. Intuition is an understanding of something without effort on our part or the part of others to enlighten us. Whence comes it? We often arrive at truth without any previous preparation of knowledge that leads up to it This intuitive knowledge comes to us at times opening glimpses of that life that lies beyond, a something truer yet less tangible, a destiny to which we are inevitably hastening which is our abiding place, a something which theology, which is full of glaring contradictions, does not reach or teach, and the knowledge of which we have not, yet which the soul does understand, and by which it somehow comprehends that eternity with all its vagueness, and immortality is ours This is why the problem of futurity occupies the most of the best thought of mankind. This knowledge hangs over a wise man like some brilliant sunset cloud hangs in splendor over a high mountain peak with the sun shining all through it. It is a cloud yet of glory, not of darkness, which speaks of more than visible beauty. It unfolds beatific visions that exalt the soul to a state that is above and more than place. What intuition is to man instinct is to animals. Even the lower orders of mankind have great instinctive, or intuitive knowledge to perceive atmospheric changes and phenomena—the power to understand the voices of beasts and birds—instinctively reading in nature what science reveals to his more intellectual brother. This offers a strange vista to speculative reverie. Knowledge is a mighty rock in a weary land, and to teachers 'tis permitted to smite this rock, and from it gushes fountains of living waters, which form rivers of wisdom, flowing to the uttermost parts of the earth, carrying immortal life to the souls of men. The river of science flows in a deep, straight course, searching out the hidden mysteries and demonstrating facts, while truth builds her defences on its shores, and art rears fair palaces and calmly enjoys the result of labor and research. History, with its broad stream bringing knowledge down through the vanished centuries, revealing many a lost art which avails us much in these later days. Mysteries which magicians have left behind them—secrets for ages undusted—that we may read the records of the past Experience builds citadels upon these heights. Flowing parallel to history is the stream of politics. Its crimson billows cast wrecks upon the strand, and the moaning waves strangely blend the tones of grand martial music with the discords of despair and disappointment, for it is a treacherous tide Along its winding shores war builds her forts and there are fields of carnage and blood, and the dark fortresses of envy, from which fly the poisoned shafts of malice, falsehood and revenge, and there are many graves in which lie ambition, glory and renown with all their brilliant dreams. Opposite to this from the rock of knowledge gush the sweet fountains of poetry and music, singing on their way through fair secluded dells, where their are moss-crowned rocks, clinging vines, fragrant flowers and ferns and singing birds. In their shining waves of light are mirrored the azure sky, golden sunshine and fleecy clouds, while youth, beauty, laughter and joy stray along the verdant shores keeping time to the music of the merry spray, and weaving garlands to crown their radiant brows. There is one deep turbid stream the greatest of them all. The river of theology, whose dark waves have engulfed much of the best and ablest thought of the minds of men. Upon its shores strong fortresses are built, they are prisons and madhouses, and their inmates have been sages, philosophers and priests—men of knowledge yet lacking in wisdom. Theology is a weird and tortuous stream, and though sometimes flowing parallel to the river of wisdom, is at last lost in the wild sea of speculation and of doubt, beneath whose seething waters many a fair bark is sunk which stranded on the rocks of doctrine and debate. Not far from this flows a deep stream, calm, clear and beautiful. Majestically it sweeps through stately forests, extended plains and lofty mountains, and the fair cities of science, temperance and truth are built upon its shores. It is fed by the everliving fountains of honor, morality, justice, mercy and civil love. The music of its waves send forth hymns of *true* patriotism, love of country and of home, and the sweet songs of faith and [illegible] float upward like strong white wings bearing the soul away on pure melody above *this* world of longing and of hope, until it rises to meet *that* world of glory and fulfilment. Upon these shores faith, hope and security have reared their white temples which shall ever represent a living religion which has but three words for its creed, Love, Justice, Immortality. This is the river of wisdom, and flows into the great ocean of eternal peace Teachers, these are the streams flowing from the rock of knowledge whose fountains you unseal, "Blessed are ye that sow beside all waters." Out there you hear the ocean waves moaning, [illegible]. You cannot stay the rushing tides that come and go, ebb and flow until time shall be no more But there the great river of the west, the mighty Columbia, pouring her floods into that vast, boundless sea, so shall knowledge pour her deep, exhaustless streams into futurity, and all the combined forces of opposition, ignorance and fear shall have no power to stay the onward rushing, overwhelming flood Wafted back to us from the unexplored shore across that sea—softly whispering through the [illegible] of the mist—intuitive knowledge reveals the throne of eternal wisdom from which flows the pure river of life, on whose bright shores grow the trees of knowledge and of life immortal, which bear no fruit of sin, but whose leaves are for the healing of *all the nations*.

The Bristol England *Mercury and Daily Post* says The Australian cricketers during their visit to this country invariably used St. Jacobs Oil and they regard it as an invaluable remedy for sprains, soreness, stiffness of the joints and contusions.

BORN

July 15th, to the wife of Royal Heath, a son

MARRIED.

At the National Hotel, Portland, July 15, by Rev. [illegible] H Atkinson Mr H. M. Taylor and Miss Louise Bruce all of Multnomah county

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Vinnie Howard (aged 28 years, [illegible] months and 15 days) will take place from A P De Lin & Co.'s undertaking parlors corner Second and Morrison streets to-day at 3 o'clock Friends invited to attend Interment at Greenwood cemetery. New York and Baltimore papers please copy

LATEST STYLES of Domestic Patterns Portland Hair Emporium, 163 Fourth st.

JULY STYLES of Butterick's Patterns at Wass' Hair Store, 88 Yamhill street.

NEW TO-DAY.

BARBER WANTED—NO [illegible] ALDER STREET

WANTED—DRESSMAKERS THIS MORNING 105 [illegible] st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, must be good cook Inquire First [illegible]

FOR RENT—ON SOUTH FIRST ST. GOOD [illegible] room house $13 per mo F W Gillette 27 [illegible]

FOR RENT—LIGHT AND AIRY FURNISHED rooms single and for housekeeping Call at 148 Morrison street. 16jy 21

$4500 WANTED ON GOOD IMPROVED property Oregon Land, Building and Loan Society, 50 First street. 16j-2

OCEANS OF REMNANTS WILL BE READY for sale to-morrow morning. THE CRITERION BYCO[illegible] STORE 165 Third street.

FOR ALL WOOL READY MADE DRESSES, send to R B LITT the Leader, Third & Alder Also Dolmans and fine Dressmaking 16jy

FOR RENT—7 ROOM HOUSE, WITH BATH, centrally located and in first-class order CROFT & DAVIS, 12 Fourth st. 14jy6

SEASIDERS CAN HAVE SCHLITZ MILWAUKEE Export Beer sent them by leaving orders with MARY & JORGENSEN 28 N Front st. 15jy

FOR SALE—105 ACRES (80 IN WHEAT & OATS) ¼ mile of railroad and telegraph station, in heart of Yamhill county terms easy Address J. C. COOPER, M Minnville, Or 16jy m

WANTED—A POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER, by a thorough and competent person without encumbrance, best of references. 129 Fourth street, opposite Holton House. 15jy3

SPECIAL—LADIES' ALL WOOL DRESSES, latest designs to close out at $10 each Entire stock in proportion, at PILGER'S DRESSMAKING PARLORS, 184 Third st. 14jy 3t

$100 TO $1500 WANTED FROM 1 TO 3 years on improved farm security near Portland. Will pay 10 per cent., or 8 per cent. and taxes Address X. A. care Oregonian. 15 6t

A HOUSE FOR RENT OF 12 ROOMS, IN GOOD location, with all modern improvements and also a big yard, situated on No 2 8 Main st. Inquire on Ninth st. between Salmon and Main 16jy7

CHILDREN'S BOARDING HOUSE—IN THE country five miles from Portland, healthful locality, good board and kind care Terms reasonable Address MRS. H. E CHASE, East Portland, Or 14 4

IMPORTED SWISS CHEESE, CREAM, LIMBURGER etc a fine line of fancy delicacies and a full assortment of family groceries as lowest rates. MRS M BAUM, 86 Morrison st. bet. Fourth and Fifth

E. A JONES M. D. [illegible] BRYANT M D

DRS. JONES & BRYANT CAN BE FOUND AT their office day and night. Midwifery and diseases of women a specialty. Office 44 First near Ash

WATER POWER FLOUR MILL FOR SALE—This is the best cheap mill in the state, where a business of [illegible] bbls per day can be done. Power first class, large substantial building, with storage capacity of 20 000 bushels; located within 80 yards of railroad in a good wheat section, with a dwelling house and nice surroundings, a very desirable place. For explanation address JAS THOMPSON [illegible] Portland, Or

PORTLAND MECHANICS' FAIR October 8 to [illegible] A. S. WHITING, Sup't.

F. W. BALTES & CO., PRINTERS 110 Front st., formerly D E Ireland & Co.) Lawyer's Briefs a Specialty.

BISHOP'S PATENT ELEVATOR, For Handling Bags of Grain

With this elevator two men can elevate 500 to 600 sacks of wheat in one hour from a warehouse floor to the top of a pile twenty sacks high. It saves the labor of four men to each pile T. TUTT & BOWEN 31 and 33 Front St Portland, Or

WOOD!

A limited quantity delivered this month only at the following prices

SPLIT OAK	$4 75
ASH	4 25
FIR	3 00

Mail orders at once to P O Box [illegible] 1418

INVESTORS AND IMMIGRANTS.

For City Properties Paying Good Interest

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BRITISH BARK FIRTH OF DORNOCH.

We shall place this fine bark on the berth at Liverpool for August loading for Portland and Astoria. Shippers can obtain full particulars as to freight and insurance rates by applying to MEYER, WILSON & CO., Portland, or to WILSON, MEYER & CO., San Francisco [illegible]

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE OF Fine Furniture.

We are instructed to sell by public auction, by order of Mr BELDHICKS, in the [illegible] up stairs at the S. E. corner of Washington and East Park sts,

ON THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1885, At 10 o'clock A. M.,

Handsome and Almost New Furniture and Fittings,

Consisting of 350 yards Elegant Brussels Carpets
Very fine Walnut and Marbletop Bedroom Sets complete
Very fine one Mexican Fox Wood Bedroom Suit
3 very fine Ash Bedroom Sets, complete
8 fine upholstered Patent Lockers and Reception Chairs
Lounges, [illegible] Bed Lounges
8 Mirrors in walnut frames, Whatnots
Walnut Center Tables, Lace Curtains, Pole Cornices
Fine [illegible] Spring and Hair top Mattresses
Feather Pillows, Blankets
Coir Runners throughout the halls and stairs, etc etc

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

N B.—This sale affords an excellent opportunity for buyers, the goods being almost new 15

NEW TO-DAY.

BASE BALL.

SEATTLE vs. PORTLAND

For the Championship of the Northwest

—AT—

City View Park

SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1885.

Boats leave foot of Morrison street at 1 and 2:30 P. M. returning immediately after the game
The Park on this day will be under full control of the Portland Base Ball Club
Tickets, including admission to grand stand, 50
No disreputable characters admitted 16j3

NEW MARKET THEATER, J. P. HOWE Lessee and Manager

TUESDAY, JULY 21st Five Nights and Matinee Only

THE GREATEST OF THEM ALL DENMAN THOMPSON —As— JOSHUA WHITCOMB, SUPPORTED BY HIS ORIGINAL COMPANY.

Reserved seats [illegible] at [illegible]

O. K. WOOD $4 75 PER CORD Foot of Morrison st. 14j1

To Excursionists.

THE FAST STEAMERS "GOLD DUST" and "SELLWOOD"

HAVE BEEN NEWLY FITTED UP and are now open for charter. Parties wishing to make excursions any day or evening, or for fishing parties, can be accommodated on short notice For particulars apply to F. C. GOODIN, 100 Front street. 18jetf

Early Midsummer Picnic —AND— EXCURSION.

SUNDAY, JULY 19, 1885.

The steamer Fleetwood and barge Cascades will leave the foot of Morrison street at [illegible] A. M.

FOR LA CAMAS,

one of the most delightful spots for a picnic and a general day of rest for families. [illegible] will be furnished for those inclined to trip the "Light Fantastic." Refreshments and [illegible] of the season will be served. The boat will touch at East Portland, St. [illegible] and Vancouver

Tickets round trip 75 cts. Children 25 cts

B FRANK WALTERS, (From Philadelphia)

Instructor and Demonstrator —IN— Vocal and Instrumental Music.

Takes the elevator at 49 Washington st. [illegible] 18 et., [illegible] Circulars mailed to any [illegible]

VISITORS TO Astoria, Seaside and Ilwaco

Should not fail to call on FRANK FABRE the old experienced caterer. [illegible] Meals, Oysters and Ice Cream at all hours and at moderate rates.

Fabre's Model Restaurant, Next to the [illegible] Hall, Cass st. Astoria, Or [illegible]

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POSITIVE Closing Out Sale AT MOZART'S, 70 MORRISON ST.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

E. L. N GILMAN. O. M. STEVENS.

GILMAN & CO. Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, No. 42 FIRST ST., BET. PINE AND ASH.

AUCTION SALES of real estate, furniture, general merchandise, horses, cattle, buggies, etc. Regular sale days—Tuesdays & Fridays, at 10 o'clock A. M.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND CARRIAGES,

We will sell at our salesroom, No. 42 First st.,

ON FRIDAY, JULY 17, at 10 A. M.

1 Two Seated Carriage, 1 Open Buggy, Harness. Also

Household Furniture and Carpets. GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE.

We are instructed to sell by public auction, to foreclose Chattel Mortgage given by MAX SPRAL (in favor of ROSALIE REISINGER, for $550) on the premises, Nos. 24 and 2 B st., bet. First and Second,

ON SATURDAY, JULY 18th, At 10 o'clock A. M.

The Fittings of Barber Shop, COMPRISING

3 Finely Upholstered Barber Chairs, Cup Case, Mirrors, Chandeliers, Baths, Clock, etc., etc.

ALSO HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. ALSO

Iron Combination Lock Safe, Show Case, Clothing, Hats, etc., etc.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

[illegible]

"Portland" water, "Bull Run" water, or "Crystal Spring" water?

It Makes no Difference.

J. H. BIRMINGHAM, 244 and 246 First street,

WILL CONTINUE TO SUPPLY

FURNITURE, BEDDING, WALL PAPER, Etc

At RATES which compel all competitors

"To Take Water!"

SUMMER RESORTS.

GRIMES HOUSE. SEASIDE, CLATSOP BEACH.

IS NOW OPEN FOR GUESTS. CHARGES $8 PER week Can accommodate 200 people, and will give as good accommodation as any house on the Pacific coast. G. H. GRIMES, [illegible]

NELSON HOWERTON CHAS. DALTON.

ILWACO HOTEL, ILWACO, W. T.,

HOWERTON & DALTON, Prop's.

First-class in Every Respect.

Special inducements to summer visitors to the coast. Free coach to and from the boats. Guests taken to and from the Ocean Beach free of charge. A large stable for use of teams attached. Terms reasonable.

WILHOIT SPRINGS! SUMMER RESORT.

HOUSE RENOVATED AND PLACED IN THOROUGH repair. New features added for the amusement and comfort of guests. Our aim will be to cater to wants of patrons. Table supplied with all the market affords. The pure air and well known curative qualities of the water make this the most desirable health resort on the coast. Camp grounds in good order Provisions, cigars, tobacco, etc., at the store on reasonable terms. Stage will leave Oregon City daily, connecting with the train, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and with steamer Multnomah Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Through fare to the Springs, $2 00. FRANK McLEAN Wilhoit, Clackamas Co., or McLERAN BROS., Portland.

THE TACOMA. Tacoma, W. T.

Reduced Rates—$3.00 per Day,

From $12 to $17.50 per week for stay of two weeks or more

SPECIAL RATES FOR FAMILIES.

Professor Knell's famous San Francisco Orchestra engaged for the season. Address W. D. TYLER, Manager.

SEA SIDE HOUSE, CLATSOP BEACH, OREGON.

THIS FIRST CLASS, WELL KNOWN AND POPULAR Summer Resort will open for the season of 1885 Saturday, June 13.

Terms:

Board per week	$14 00
Board per day	2 50
Children under 12 years of age, half price.	

CONVEYANCES will be on hand to take guests to and from all steamer landings.

For further information apply to CHAS OHLE, Manager, Seaside, Or D THOMPSON Receiver Portland, Or

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS WASHINGTON, D. C.

SEALED PROPOSALS INDORSED "PROPOSALS for the construction of Indian School Buildings at [illegible] Oregon," will be received at the office of the [illegible] of the Indian Industrial School at Forest Grove until July 21 at 12 o'clock M. There [illegible] three frame buildings each with two stories [illegible] one [illegible] and one [illegible] feet. [illegible] plans and specifications of the work can be examined at the office of the Superintendent of the [illegible] Forest Grove and at the office of the "Examiner" of San Francisco, and at the quarters of the [illegible]. The contract to be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior the right is however reserved to reject any and all bids or any part of any bid if deemed for the best interests of the service. Time required to complete the buildings will be taken into consideration, and proposals must state [illegible] time required for completion of the buildings [illegible] approval of contract. A separate bid must be made for each building Each bid must give names of all parties interested in or parties to it, with their post-office address and must have attached to it copy of this advertisement

CERTIFIED CHECKS.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or draft upon some United States depository payable to the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, which check or draft shall be not less than 5 per cent. of the amount of the bid and shall be forfeited to the United States in case any bidder receiving an award shall fail to execute promptly a contract with good and sufficient sureties according to the [illegible] of his bid otherwise to be returned to the bidder. Bids not accompanied by a certified check or draft will not be considered Parties receiving awards will be required to enter into contract. The contract may be [illegible] provided for three payments two of which will be made at such stages of the work as will fairly protect the United States the last when the buildings are completed and accepted

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 25, 1885.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that The First National Bank of Portland in the city of Portland in the county of Multnomah and State of Oregon has complied with all the provisions of the Act of Congress to enable national banking associations to extend their corporate existence, and for other purposes approved July 12, 1882. Now therefore I, Henry W Cannon Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that The First National Bank of Portland in the city of Portland, in the county of Multnomah and State of Oregon, is authorized to have succession for the period specified in its amended articles of association, namely until close of business on July 4 1905.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 25th day of June, 1885.

H W CANNON, Comptroller of the Currency.

No. 1,553.

WILLAMETTE UNIVERSITY.

[illegible] Professors and Instructors 338 Students Departments of Literature Law Medicine, Music and Art Elocution a specialty. Board and home for ladies in the Woman's College $3 50 per week. Mrs. W S Harrington Dean. Gentlemen board in clubs [illegible] per week [illegible] board themselves for $1 [illegible] per week. The best moral government is maintained Tuition half price to children of ministers and those preparing for the ministry First term begins Sept [illegible]. Law Department Dec. [illegible] Medical Department (in Portland) Dec. [illegible] For [illegible] catalogue and information apply to THOS VAN SCOY President, Salem, Or.

ST. DAVID'S, 715 Howard St., Near Third San Francisco.

A first class Lodging House containing 150 rooms hot and cold water in each room. No better beds in the world. No guest allowed to use the linen once used by another. A large reading room and a hot and cold water bath [illegible] Price of rooms—per night 50c and 75c, per week from $2 upward. Open all night.

H. HUGHES Proprietor.

At Market street Ferry, take Omnibus line of street cars to corner of Third and Howard

[illegible]

REMEDY FREE.—A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, &c., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers. Address, J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., New York.

ND COMMISSION.
C. M. STEVENS.
AN & CO.
Commission Merchants,
, bet. Fine and Ash.
...ods, furniture, genera
...buggies, etc. Regular sale
...ridays, at 10 o'clock A. M.

AUCTION SALE
OF
D FURNITURE
CARRIAGES.
salesroom, No. 42 First st.,
JULY 17, at 10 A. M.
...rriage, 1 Open Buggy,
...ness. Also,
...niture and Carpets.
... CO., Auctioneers.

ORTGAGE SALE.
...ell by public auction, to fore-
...eived by MAX STRAEM favor
...KE, for $550 on the premises,
..., bet. First and Second,
DAY, JULY 18th,
...clock A. M.
... of Barber Shop,
...nprising
...Barber Chairs, Cup Case,
...Stand, Clock, etc., etc.
ALSO
...D FURNITURE,
ALSO
...k Safe, Show Case,
...etc.
...AN & CO., Auctioneers.

...ater, "Bull Run",
..."Crystal Spring"
...water?
...No Difference.
...RMINGHAM,
...246 First street,
...NTINUE TO SUPPLY
...DING, WALL PAPER, Etc
...ch compel all competitors
...he Water !" ...
...ER RESORTS.

...S HOUSE.
...CLATSOP BEACH.
...GUESTS. CHARGES $10 PER
...mmodate 200 people, and will give
...on as any house on the Pacific
... G. H. GRIMES. Proprietor.

CHAS. G. DALTON,
...O HOTEL,
...ACO, W. T.
... & DALTON, Prop's.
...n Every Respect.
...ummer visitors to the coast
...om the boats. Guests taken to
...each, free of charge. A large
...attached. Terms reasonable.

...T SPRINGS!
...R RESORT.
...D AND PLACED IN THOR-
...features added for the amuse-
...ests. Our aim will be to cater
...table supplied with all the mar-
...air and well known curative
...make this the most desirable
...oast. Camp grounds in good
...n, mineral, etc. at the store on
...s will leave Oregon City daily
...on Mondays, Wednesdays and
...amer Multnomah Tuesdays,
...rough fare to the
...SPRINGS ... Wilhoit, Clack-
...N BROS., Portland.

...TACOMA.
...oma, W. T.
...es--$3.00 per Day,
...per week for stay of two
...eeks or more.
...ES FOR FAMILIES.
...mous San Francisco Orchestra
...W. D. TYLER, Manager.

...DE HOUSE.
...BEACH, OREGON.
... WELL KNOWN AND POPU-
...rt will open for the season of 1885
Terms:
... $4 00
... 3 50
...of age, half-price.
...s will be on hand to take guests to
...steamer landings.
...SHLE, Manager, Seaside,
... Receiver, Portland, Or.

...OSALS
...NT OF THE INTERIOR, D. C.
...Washington, D. C.
...S ENDORSED "PROPOSALS
...dian Industrial School ...
...ill be received at the office of the
...Indian ...

...IFIED CHECKS.
...ompanied by a certified check
...upon some depository payable
...commissioner of Indian Affairs
...

...URY DEPARTMENT,
...TROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
...WASHINGTON, June 25, 1885.
...SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE
...een presented to the undersigned,
...First National Bank of Portland,
...

...TTE UNIVERSITY.
...Instructors; 350 Students
...terature, Law, Medicine, Music
...

...DAVID'S,
...Near The St. San Francisco.
...

...A victim of youthful imprudence
...re Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost
...

The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or., as second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

BY MAIL—POSTAGE PREPAID—IN ADVANCE.

...	$ 00
...per month...	20
...	10 00
...	1 00
...	50
...per year...	00
...Weekly, per year...	1 50

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

...per week, delivered, Sunday excepted...	25c
...per week, delivered, Sunday included...	30c

The Oregonian in the East.

...may be seen at the following places:

...CITY—S. C. Beckwith, eastern representative, ...Tribune building.

...—Lord & Thomas, McCormick block, and ...offices.

...—N. W. Ayer & Son, Eighth and ...and Times office.

...—Public Library.

...D. C.—Library of Congress.

...—Pioneer-Press and Globe offices.

...—Offices of Post and Advertiser.

...—Farvin & Sons, Olive st.

...—Dispatch office, Fleming Bros., Headquarters.

...—E. W. Allen, at Exposition.

...—Voegeler & Co.

...—Courier-Journal office.

...—Office Evening Wisconsin.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, Or., July 15,—8:50 P. M.

	Hig't of Bar.	Ch'ge last 8 Hrs.	Ther.	W'ind Direc-tion.	R'in-fall inch.	State of W'thr
...	30.11	−05	66	NW	.00	Cl'dy
...	30.11	−03	67	W	.00	Clear
...	30.06	−09	69	N	.00	Clear
...	29.72	−07	90	NW	.00	Clear
...	29.70	−11	85	SW	.00	Clear
...	29.90	−10	58	NW	.00	Clear
...	30.18	00	60	NW	.00	Cl'dy
...	29.98	−06	68	S	.00	Cl'dy

...thermometer, 58; maximum, 75.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY.

...on the premises, up stairs over the ...southeast corner of Washington and East ..., at 10 o'clock, by Gilman & Co.

PASSENGERS FOR PORTLAND.

...steamship State of California sailed from ...cisco for Portland yesterday with the following passengers:

...Vanderbilt	W H Vanderbilt
...and wife	M Kaempfer
...	E H Scott
	Mr Powell
...and wife	J Hills, wife and dtr
	W S Clark
...	J Hardistin
...	J N Curtis
	C Rudolph
	C P Church
...Brown	S H Ray
...	H S Flood
	A Lobe
	Miss Harmes
	Mrs E H Collier
	E J Patrick
...and son	E J Figg
	I Solomon
...and child	Mrs Thomas Whalen
...and wife	Bow Wing Chong
	J W Crites
	Miss Pixley
...& wife	B L Ferguson
	Mrs M Sedgley
	J A Hall and wife
...Patterson & ch	F H Derbyshire
	W B Everest
	J A Deal and wife

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

...Sand Point to arrive over the Northern ...: I. H. Courtney, A. H. Edson, F. I. ..., G. J. Hamlin, F. Williams, Mrs. G. S. ..., Mary Guger, H. J. Clark and three ....

...Huntington to arrive over the Short ...: John Martin, wife and sister, John Gray, ...and an emigrants.

...Medford to arrive over the O. & C.: ...Drummond, Mrs. L. C. Drummond, Sacra....

THE STAGE.

"JOSHUA WHITCOMB."—There are hundreds of people in Portland who, one time or another, have seen Denman Thompson in "Joshua Whitcomb," and all are anxious to see the Yankee ...er again. Of a recent performance in Boston, the *Herald* says:

...*return to Boston of Mr.* Denman Thompson *was welcomed last* evening by an audience ...crowded *the* Park theatre, and was as ...ive as it was large. No more cordial ...has been extended to an actor this season ...that which was given him on ...his entrance upon the stage, and ...many minutes before he could proceed ...his part. It is impossible to say anything new concerning his impersonation of the big-hearted old New Hampshire farmer, Josh Whitcomb. That it has lost none of its popularity was proved by the applause that greeted him in every scene last evening. That it has lost none of the delightful ...qualities which first brought it into favor ...to all in the audience who had seen ...in former years. Mr. Thompson is not an ...afflicted with what is known in ...parlance as "the big head." He ...is careful in his work now as ...at the outset of his career as a star. He ...plays for points," he does not exaggerate, has not become mechanical. The ...details of speech and action are as ...attended to as heretofore, and still ...abundance of spontaneity. His humor ...is ...ed and his pathos is as genuine as ...when first appeared here; his audience believe as then that he feels what he expresses, and laughs when he laughs and sheds ...when he weeps. There is only one ...Josh," and Denman Thompson is his ....

...'s RUSSIA SALVE is an invaluable ...for Cuts, Burns, Flesh Wounds, etc.

...Harrison's Sewing Machine Store, ...street, Portland Or.

...used by the Duchess "A Maiden All Forlorn" ...sale at Edward Dekum & Co's.

...restaurant, the "Maison Doree," 128 First st. ...Call and see him.

COME.

...settlers!

...home builders from the west!!

...manufacturers from the east!!

...a chance for you to take a hand in building ...town on the Columbia river.

...its value can be created by your skill, ...and nerve.

...start is already made on a solid foundation.

...a quarter of a million dollars has been ...in permanent improvements.

...natural advantage of location, land farming, water-power, wood, iron, stone, soil ...was here at the beginning.

...power is improved; wharves, mills ...have been built.

...road is in course of construction to open up ...one of the finest valleys on the Pacific.

...one of the finest town-site locations in ...and over 200 acres of adjoining lands ...and free to manufacturers, and furnish ...from our mills at prices far below ruling ...the country to labor-employing enterprise. ...do not desire to speculate at your expense; ...enough for us if we secure your assistance. ...come and see us, and we will give you ...you want at your own prices if you are ...to take hold and help in building up the ...town, manufacturers, merchants, capital and enterprise, and are prepared to ...satisfactory inducements. ...Correspondence solicited.

D. H. STEARNS.

La Camas Colony Co., La Camas, W. T.

CITY NOTICES.

...Ham Sacre.

...Oysters for oysters.

...Boat House, south side Stark st.

...prescriptions to Plummer & Byerley, First ...and have them accurately compounded.

...Child & Co., druggists, corner Morrison and ...give special attention to physician's ...and family recipes.

...Wire spring beds. Geo. M. Parker, 137 ...Trade supplied.

...Salve is a great remedy for sale ...bruises, etc.—J. A. Child & Co., Agents

...Ferguson & Davis' hair-cutting head ...No. 90 First st. Every man an artist.

...you want a harmless cosmetic for beautifying, ...the Child's Snow Flake, a perfect article, manufactured by John A. Child ...sold by all druggists. A photograph ...purchaser.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

VIENNA COFFEE HOUSE, ...leads all. Oysters in every style.

...Extract, all users tell us, is without an equal ...for Sprains, Gout or ANY INFLAMMATION.

...physician declares that "Hunt's Remedy ...any case of kidney disease that can be ..."

...do for says that "other preparations ...Hunt's Kidney Remedy, are worthless."

...a Cold or Sore Throat requires immediate ...neglect results in some incurable ...Brown's Bronchial Troches ...SOLD ONLY IN BOXES.

...and satisfactory" can be said of no ...Coughs Send by stationers.

...dreading death on account of their ...was ... and a most marvelous ...Oil with Hypophosphites. Very pal...

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

PETTY SPITE.—The brilliant youth from the east, named Perks, who reprints old commercial news under the heading of *Journal of Commerce*, went up to the postoffice the other day, and because the employes didn't put themselves out to do unnecessary work for him, became abusive. Whereupon the superintendent of carriers told him that he would come outside and put a head on him if he did not stop his insulting language. This so shocked Mr. Perks's sensitive nerves that he hied himself down town and caused the arrest of the superintendent of carriers upon a charge of threats to do bodily harm. The trial came off before Justice Bybee yesterday afternoon. When the complainant was asked if he could not protect himself he pompously replied: "No, sir; I want the law to protect me." The taking of testimony occupied a great deal of time, and Justice Bybee said he would render a decision to-day.

DIVORCE MATTERS.—The two divorce cases, Ford against Mrs. Ford, and Mrs. Ford against Ford, both seeking separation on the ground of adultery, have at last been consolidated, in the hope of saving time and expense. They have already been before the court for a year and a half, and if it were possible for a man to be contaminated by what he hears, there would be no possibility of the referee in these two cases ever again going into decent society. As the facts in the cases have been submitted to Judge Stearns, he will have a chance to worry through the mass of stuff during his vacation. The case of Diana St. John against Clark St. John was referred to N. D. Simon to take testimony and report findings. An order allowing the publication of summons was also issued yesterday in the case of Elizabeth Maline against Lewis Maline.

ARRESTED FOR ABDUCTION.—Last night, a man who advertises himself as Professor Johnson, magician, ventriloquist, etc., was arrested at the Globe hotel by Chief of Police Parrish, charged with abduction. The case is as follows: A married couple at Washougal separated recently, and their daughter aged 14 staid with the mother pending divorce proceedings. Johnson gave a performance recently at Washougal and the mother asked him to take the child. This is his story, which he tells straight. Yesterday afternoon the father telegraphed the chief of police from Troutdale to arrest Johnson on a charge of abduction. He will arrive here to-day to make good the charge. The girl was also at the Globe hotel, registered as Johnson's sister. For sufficient reasons her name is withheld for the present.

DOING WELL ON PARTNERS.—The whisky business is not so good down on North First street as it used to be when there were seven saloons on the west side of that street, between E and F. Paddy Marin, however, manages to get along. He takes in a partner occasionally, but they do not stay long. By the aid of Garwood, his lawyer, he found one man, who put $350 into the business. It is there yet for all that is known to the contrary. They since took in P. H. Conroy who has been pantryman on the Idaho. He had a little money in the bank and bought a half interest in Paddy's saloon for $150. He was led to suppose that the rent and license had been paid, but when a demand was made on him to put up for these "current expenses" he withdrew from the firm.

CONFUSION IN STREETS.—The proposed improvement of Corbett street, which was to be made fifty feet in width, provoked some discussion in the council last night. In answer to an inquiry as to why this street was to be made narrower than the regular width, Mr. Fleidner said that the streets in that vicinity were in a state of chaotic confusion. There had been two surveys made there, the Stevenson survey and the Burrage survey, the latter of which had shoved the streets about twenty-five feet toward the river. So it was impossible to say where the streets really were and there was a great deal of dissatisfaction on the subject among the property owners. He thought the city attorney should look into the matter and try and ascertain if some satisfactory solution of the trouble can not be reached.

AN AWFULLY MEAN SWINDLE.—Yesterday the notorious Zed Wilson, and a man named Daniel Field had a preliminary examination before Justice Greene on a charge of gross cheat at common law. Both were bound over to await the action of the grand jury. The complaining witness was Mrs. Judith Broey, a simple German woman who lives near Summit Station. She charges that Wilson and Field traded her two horses badly affected with glanders for a pair of oxen worth $180. The horses were brought to town as testimony and worse cases of glanders were never seen. The defendants did not deny the charge but testified that the horses were sent to them from Deer Island by Tom Connell with instructions to dispose of them as best they could.

RETURNED.—Isaac Vogel, the street fakir, whose sleight of hand swindling trick was exposed, and who was himself honored with a mention in these columns a day or two since, is back in the city, going up and down the streets and seeking whom he may devour. "That was a pretty rough deal you gave me," he remarked to an OREGONIAN reporter yesterday. "It was not intended to be complimentary, Isaac," was the reply, "we have no use for you here. There are too many here now trying to make a living by their wits." "Vell, I'm shust going to stay here, mine vriend, and dond you forget it," said Isaac. Isaac need have no fears of being forgotten.

RESOURCES OF WASHINGTON COUNTY.—A large number of copies of a neatly printed pamphlet containing twenty-two pages descriptive of the area, resources, climate and educational advantages of Washington county have just been received at the rooms of the State Immigration board in this city. The information contained in this pamphlet was compiled under the auspices of the immigration board of Washington county. The following are the officers of that organization: President, Samuel Hughes; secretary and treasurer, J. S. Waggener; executive committee, S. Hughes, T. I. Cornelius, Robert Imbrie, T. D. Humphreys, William Chalmers.

U. S. GRAND JURY WORK. — Yesterday the United States grand jury, now in session, returned an indictment against H. W. McLain, whose real name is Morrison, for forging the names of other men to letters and committing perjury. This fellow was connected with a horsethieving case several months ago, and has been lying in the county jail ever since. An indictment was also returned against John Wilson, a negro, who sent an obscene letter through the mails to Mary Ellen White, also colored. The charge against J. Bleitman of intercepting a letter belonging to another person was ignored.

MOLALLA MINES.—T. F. Hamblin and Lawrence Wilhelm returned yesterday from the new mines on the Molalla river, Clackamas county. They are about thirty-four miles east of Soda Springs, and can be reached by a good trail. The newest mine was located by Andy Weiland, and bears his name. Two weeks ago they struck some ruby silver in a vein fifteen feet wide. The prospecting so far this summer gives enough encouragement to continue it until stopped by severe weather. The placers which promised fairly at the beginning of the season, did not pan out well, men being able to make only $1 to $1 50 a day.

BASE BALL.—The Portland and Seattle Reds will play the return games at City View park next Saturday and Sunday. Ladies are especially invited on Saturday, on which day the Portlands will have full control of the grounds. The last boat will leave Morrison street wharf at 2:50 and game will be called at 3:15 sharp. As the boat will return immediately after the game, visitors will be reasonably certain of getting back to the city before 6. There is no question that the Portlands, with the present membership, have the strongest nine ever gathered together in the state, and the Seattles are only a shade behind.

STEAMER DATES STRAIGHTENED OUT.—The State of California left San Francisco yesterday and the Columbia leaves this port to-night. This brings the three steamers around to the regularly announced sailing dates for the month, viz: every four days, though the steamers are not as given in the published schedule. The Elder will not go on the Portland-San Francisco route for the present. The State brings 130 passengers and 450 tons of freight. The Oregon leaves San Francisco Sunday the 19th, and the State will leave Portland Monday the 20th.

HELD TO ANSWER. — Patrick Burns, the dairyman, who was arrested upon complaint of Commissioner W. W. Baker, for keeping and refusing to clean filthy and unwholesome stables on his premises, was brought up before Justice Bybee yesterday for an examination on the charge. The evidence produced was deemed sufficient to hold Burns to answer before the grand jury, to appear before which he gave bonds in the sum of $300.

AGIN THE CHINESE.—An election was held on Saturday, the 11th inst., at Murray, Idaho, the center of the Cœur d'Alene mining district, the issue being whether Chinese cheap labor should be tolerated in the mines. The result was 419 against and 168 for the employment of Mongolians, which settles the question for the present year.

SELECT PICNIC.—Next Sunday a select picnic will be given to Oregon City park, per the elegant steamer Multnomah, which will leave Morrison street wharf at 9:30 A. M., arriving here on the return at sharp 6. It will be under the personal management of Prof. J. H. Brenner. Those desiring tickets should apply early at Hanseman & Neustadter's, First, near Morrison, as the number of tickets is limited.

VERDICT FOR THE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Yesterday the attorneys in the Montgomery damage case against the O. & C. railroad company, occupied the time in arguing the matter before the jury from their respective standpoints. The jury were given the case about 4 P. M., and were out until late in the evening. When they came in they rendered a verdict in favor of the defendant.

RICHARDS NOT ARRAIGNED.—D. A. Richards, the ex-real estate agent, who was brought back from San Francisco on a charge of forgery, was not arraigned in the police court yesterday as was expected. He has secured Messrs. Merrill & Heald to act as his attorneys, and by consent of the prosecuting attorney the case was continued until to-day, when it is believed he will waive examination.

RIVER TIME-TABLES.—Lewis & Dryden's Travelers' Guide introduces a new feature in the way of a steamboat time-table, which is of great interest to the traveling public. The guide is much improved, and the proprietors watch every change to make it complete.

THROUGH BY DAYLIGHT.—The Lurline will make the usual trip on Saturday at 9 P. M. to Astoria, making connections with the Miles on Sunday for Ilwaco and Seaside boats. Tickets on this line are good to the end of the season.

OREGON HUMANE SOCIETY.

Important to Agents of Railroad Companies, Express Companies and Others.

The quarterly meeting of the executive committee of the Oregon Humane Society, which was held last Monday evening, was one of the most important in the history of that organization. A full representation of the committee was present, and a large amount of business transacted.

Through earnest efforts of Mr. C. H. Woodard a large number of members were added during the past three months, which gives the society an annual membership of 189, and a substantial addition to its treasury.

Resolutions of regret on account of the departure of Dr. Marvin, and thanks for efficient service as a member of the committee were passed. He was constituted an honorary member of the society.

Two thousand copies of a manual containing the new law for prevention of cruelty to animals, new constitution, list of members, report of annual meeting, etc., have been printed and will be widely circulated throughout the state.

The following was prepared and will be printed in form of a card. The attention of all interested is respectfully requested:

> To the agents of transportation and express companies and others—Your special attention is called to the state act "For the More Effectual Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," which is now in force, and to those clauses of it which hold transportation companies through their agents, responsible for any and every infraction of the law; for overcrowding of animals in transit, or cruelty in any form. According to Section 1 "Whoever has charge of, or custody over, such ill-treated animals, either as owner, or otherwise, is punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both (60 days or $100)." Section 2 covers provisions for enforcing the proper unloading, watering, etc., of stock. Section 6 defines "animals" as "all brute creatures," and declares the "knowledge and acts of all agents or employes to be held as acts of principals or corporations." The society has had brought to its notice numerous infractions of this statute, but desires, before beginning prosecutions, that its provisions be fully known by those concerned. It respectfully suggests to the transportation and express companies that special instructions be furnished to its agents to refuse to receive animals, poultry, etc., when tied, overcrowded or in a tormented condition, as exposing the companies to arrest, fine, and the consignors to loss by forfeiture etc.

The special agent of the society was instructed, by resolution of the executive committee, July 13, 1885, to make arrests without further notice or warning, whenever he shall find stock or poultry, either in the hands of carrying companies or consignees, the condition of which plainly comes within the provisions of the act specifying cruel treatment.

A copy of the statute will be mailed to any address upon application to W. T. Shanahan, 69 Morrison street, Portland, Oregon.

BRIEF MENTION.

There is to be a new stone pavement around the postoffice block.

Some young grouse about two-thirds grown were in the market yesterday.

A marriage license was issued yesterday to J. E. Neilson and Frances Coburn.

Special Policeman James Mott is confined to his residence with an attack of neuralgia of the heart.

The California fruit received on the last steamer was all in good condition. There was a large shipment of melons.

Ex-Councilman John Haley is quite sick at his home in this city from a severe cold, contracted while haying on Sauvie's island.

Winthrop M. Knight, who came to this city some time ago, will hear of something to his advantage by addressing W. G. Steel, this city.

A sewing machine agent named Hall was arrested Tuesday at La Camas, charged with criminal assault on Oleina Mattoon, a girl 15 years old.

The steamer Traveler went over to the mouth of the Sandy yesterday with the necessary tackle to raise the sunken tug Hustler. The damage to the tug is not so much as expected.

The finishing touch to the front of Kamm's new block was given yesterday by gold plating the great American eagle which spreads his protecting wings away up near the base of the tower.

During the first six months of the present year seventy-eight permits to build were issued by the superintendent of streets. During the corresponding term last year 101 permits were granted.

Lieutenant O'Neil, who is to have charge of the government party to explore the Olympic range, will be accompanied by Harry Hawgood, civil engineer, and R. P. Habersham, draughtsman and artist, both of this city.

There was quite a pleasant feeling along Front street late yesterday afternoon over the news in the *Evening Telegram* that the Russians were reported as moving on Herat, and that wheat had advanced two cents.

Under the personal superintendence of First Assistant Doublebower, the work of flushing out the sewers about the city "goes bravely on." No. 2's "old coffee pot" is doing valiant work in behalf of the sanitary condition of the city.

The Oregon Improvement company recently organized as follows for the new fiscal year: President, Elijah Smith; vice president, C. H. Prescott; secretary, J. M. Fox, assistant secretary, T. H. Tyndale; treasurer, Prosper W. Smith.

Property owners had better commence harvesting their thistle crop, as it is getting ripe and the seeds will soon begin to float around. There is an ordinance requiring thistles to be cut, and Chief of Police Parrish is going to have it enforced.

Mail Carrier West of the Portland office was suddenly overtaken by a good sized dog just as he was leaving a yard on Washington street yesterday afternoon and now bewails the loss of a certain portion of his garments. Through his better part of valor he saved enough to go home with.

PERSONAL.

George H. Thompson, county clerk of Wasco county, is at the Quimby.

S. Harris, a wheat buyer of San Francisco, is at the St. Charles, accompanied by his wife.

General A. Anderson, chief engineer of the Northern Pacific, left for St. Paul yesterday.

Mr. H. L. Hall of Omaha, general traveling agent of the Burlington route, is at the Gilman.

J. P. Howe, manager of the New Market, leaves to-day for Victoria, to be gone until Sunday.

Hon. Binger Hermann went to Astoria yesterday. He will inspect the government improvements at the mouth of the Columbia.

Mr. L. T. Smith, a prominent capitalist of Leavenworth, Kansas, and party of seven ladies and gentlemen, arrived here by special car yesterday. They are registered at the Gilman.

Charles Comstock and W. S Stilt left on the south bound train, on their way to San Francisco, yesterday morning. Mr. D. P. Whitmore and Miss M. C. Whitmore, his daughter, were also passengers, for Sacramento.

The steamer Manzanillo will make a moonlight excursion to Oregon City this Saturday evening next, leaving Morrison street wharf at 8:00. Professor Kay's band will accompany the excursion and furnish music for dancing on the grounds at Oregon City. The falls and rocks will be illuminated with colored lights. No bar will be allowed on the boat.

The Great Tonic and Nervine.
Dr. Henley's Celery Beef and Iron will brace your nerves and make you strong.

Enclose 10 cents and the address of an eastern friend to this office for a copy. The best medium to circulate in the east.

BODY IDENTIFIED.

The Drowned Man Proves to be James Jones Fagin, who Undoubtedly Committed Suicide in a Fit of Despondency.

The dead body found in the river below the North Pacific mills Tuesday afternoon, the face so swollen as to be unrecognizable, was subsequently identified at the morgue as that of James Jones Fagin, the old man who was reported missing last Saturday. His clothing was the means of identification. There was nothing in the pockets except a handkerchief, a piece of pencil and an old knife.

Something of Fagin's history was written at the time of his disappearance. The people who had kindly cared for him in his old age, Mr. and Mrs. Bays, identified the body.

Coroner Cooke held an inquest over the remains yesterday afternoon. Miss Nellie Bays identified the knife found in the pocket of the dead man as belonging to Fagin, and also swore to the handwriting of a letter that the deceased left the day of his disappearance. This read as follows:

> MR. BAYS—I would like to be buried beside my wife. Please have no inquest over me. I do this to get free from trouble, as my heart is nearly broken, and I am not very young now and have no person to grieve after me. May heaven smile on you and your good family.
>
> Please give my best respects to all my friends, and I hope they may all be happy. God be with you all.
>
> JAMES JONES FAGIN.

Fagin also left another letter, which related how he had been swindled out of $2700, which the writer claimed were the savings of a life. For the past two months the old man had been in quite low spirits, and frequently spoke of his helpless condition; and though Mr. Bays often stated that he could have a home as long as he lived at his (Bays) house, nothing could comfort him.

There was some other corroborative testimony, and after considering all the facts they returned the following verdict: "We, the jury, find that James Jones Fagin came to his death on or about the 11th of July, 1885, by drowning in the Willamette river, at a place about one-half mile north of the North Pacific Manufacturing Company's mill, and, from the testimony, is plainly a case of suicide."

So far as known, deceased had no relatives in the state. He was aged about 67 years. His wife, to whom he alluded in his letter, died some two years ago. Yesterday afternoon the funeral took place from Captain Cooke's undertaking rooms, and in compliance with the old man's last request, his body was laid to rest by the side of his wife.

COURT NOTES.

Both departments of the state circuit court adjourned yesterday for the term.

Thomas Gillihan took judgment against M. J. Lull yesterday, in the sum of $44 93.

Wong Foon, the Chinese murderer, was yesterday sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

Thompson, DeHart & Co. yesterday took judgment against S. Huber, for $600 and costs and disbursements.

Judge Seneca Smith will spend his vacation at the Seaside house. Judge Stearns is undecided where to go.

Langfeld, Turner & Co. yesterday took judgment by default against L. H. Frank and others, for $83 18 and costs.

The case of T. N. Leibe and others against J. M. Levens and others has been referred to S. W. Newbery to take testimony.

C. Campbell was fined $50, having been convicted of vagrancy before Judge Moreland yesterday afternoon in the police court.

Judge Smith yesterday allowed the defendant in the old hog case of Victor Guille against Wong Fook, ten days to file bill of exceptions.

The case of William Hume vs. the Coquille Packing Company, was yesterday dismissed by Judge Smith, without prejudice to either party.

Carlo Lavagna yesterday took judgment by default in the sum of $150, costs and disbursements in the suit brought by him against P. Bagalapo.

An order confirming the sale of real estate in the case of John Kenworthy against Peter Mattrot was issued from the state circuit court yesterday.

The suit of William Masters vs. Frank Gilbert and others, pending in department No. 1 of the state circuit court, was yesterday amicably settled and dismissed.

In the case of A. Bunnell vs. the Astoria and Coast Transportation, J. Lotan, garnishee, the motion for judgment on the testimony was denied, and the garnishee discharged.

In the matter of the suit of Nellie Lee against Theodore Lee and others, the court yesterday ordered the clerk to pay J. Hass, the assignee, one-half of the money paid into court by the referee.

Judge Smith yesterday denied the application of the plaintiffs for a new trial in the case of William Honeyman against the Oregon and California railroad company. The suit was to recover the value of a dog.

OLYMPIA ITEMS.

OLYMPIA, W. T., July 14.

Among the many improvements taking place here it might be well to mention that our former fellow-townsman, Mr. W. Sternberg, after perfecting himself in the making and manufacturing of furniture, is about to open what is much needed here—a furniture warehouse and manufactory, where furniture can be obtained on reasonable terms. The manufactory will probably be in working order in about a month.

Our citizens have been considerably scared during the past few days on learning that a large number of "tramps" were making their way to the sound via Olympia. In fact it was reported that some sixteen or eighteen were seen between this place and Tenino. As the deputation from Oregon failed to arrive, our people once more breathe freely, yet they seem determined to give them a warm reception if they come here with any evil intentions.

The audience which greeted the Casino Troubadours last evening was rather small, but seemed to appreciate the performance, especially Miss Lester's singing, which was repeatedly applauded. It would give a great deal of satisfaction, especially to the audience if the city council or the committee in charge of the hall would see that proper guards were placed in front of the footlights, which are entirely unprotected, and are liable to cause an accident at any moment.

Supreme court convened in this city on Monday. Present: Chief Justice Greene, Associate Justices Hoyt Wingard and Turner, and Clerk R. G. O'Brien. About thirty members of the bar are present, and amongst the legal gentlemen from abroad were noticed Messrs. W. Scott Beebe and Leander Holmes of Portland; Judge Dennison, Vancouver; Messrs. Isham, J. B. Allen, J. T. Anders, Crowley and B. L. and J. L. Sharpstein, of Walla Walla; T. C. Griffiths, Spokane; Judge J. R. Lewis, G. Venable Smith, M. Haller, J. C. Haines, Harris, Hanford, Hall and Palmer, of Seattle; Evans, Ashton, Judson and Meeker, of Tacoma. The only decisions made to the present were the dismissal of Miller & Co. vs. Thompson, and Bollon Parker vs. George Dacres. The docket is an unusually large one and will probably occupy a month's time.

Mexican Widows and Orphans.

If a Mexican lady is widowed and has no means, a family council is held. Her male relatives, or those of her deceased husband, charge themselves with the education of her sons, and provision is made for her and her daughters. Even if the widow and young ladies should be accomplished, they are not expected to work for their bread. On the contrary, if a widowed mother is wealthy, she can not be independent. Custom exacts that the care of her property and the education of her sons shall be delegated to male relatives, and, unless she is really an old woman with adult children, she must either reside with her kindred or keep some staid, matronly person in her household by way of protection against criticism or scandal. Mexican gentlemen are so thoroughly imbued with the idea of womanly helplessness that they do not seem to regard the charge of a bereaved family as an unnatural or unjust burden, but accept all the duties it involves as really sacred obligations.—Mexico Cor. Boston Globe.

If the railroads of the world were joined one to another they would go around the earth in its longest circumference more than ten times. The dead-head with a through pass would have to get his pants half-soled if he were to do that route.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

RESCUED FROM DEATH.

William J. Coughlin of Somerville, Mass., says: "In the fall of 1876 I was taken with BLEEDING OF LUNGS followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the Hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lung as big as a half dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I got a bottle, when, to my surprise I commenced to get well, and to-day I feel better than for three years."

SCHACHT & BLEICK,
ARCHITECTS.
OFFICE: Room 15, First National Bank Building,
Portland, Or.

THE EAST SIDE.

FIRE NOTES.

The loss of Story & Fortmiller, grocers, was satisfactorily adjusted yesterday.

Kit Payne lost a trunk of clothing, which was stored in the rooms occupied by his brother, J. M. Payne.

Mrs. J. M. Payne was alone at the time of the fire, and was awakened by the smoke. She escaped through the window, along the porch and through the hotel building. Her husband was at his father's place, on the slough, and did not hear of the fire until yesterday morning, when he came in post haste.

All the fire companies were represented at the fire, and each is entitled to credit for its efforts.

Some bedding left upon the porch of the Home hotel concealed a smouldering ember which burned into the porch and produced quite a blaze about 4 o'clock A. M. Officers McMillen and Stafford resolved themselves into a fire company and extinguished it with a stream from a hose that had been left to use if occasion demanded it.

FOR THE COAST.

Among those who leave East Portland for Ilwaco and Ocean park this morning are the following: A. J. Knott and family, Mrs. C. B. DePurgh and family, Mrs. Lynch and family, L. C. McCormick and family, Mrs. Gordon Knott, M. Stoker, Mrs. S. P. Wilson and family, Mrs. Wm. Gray and three daughters—Misses Annie, Jennie and Amy—Mrs. Johnson, H. B. Lewis and wife, Miss Louise DeBoard, Mrs. J. Slanterback, accompanied by her father-in-law and Miss Maggie Bell, her sister; Miss Gracie Williams of Oregon City, Miss Clark, John Shaver, wife and family, Mrs. Fred Stephens and H. G. Knox.

NOTES.

Miss Nettie Spencer, teacher of district 31, has gone to Salem to spend vacation.

Mr. Summerville, Indian agent at Umatilla, is down on a visit, the guest of his brother, Mr. John Summerville.

O. R. & N. boats carrying passengers for the coast will upon request stop at Ananias' wharf, East Portland, at any time.

The Albina ferryboats now stop at the O. R. & N. incline, and residents of McMillen's addition can ride to Portland from that point and avoid the walk to other ferries, without any additional cost.

The case of assault and battery against John Buckley was continued again yesterday until 9 o'clock this morning, this time through the non-appearance of the prosecuting witness, Harry Newitt.

Mr. Frank L. Logan and Miss Emma Logus, daughter of Charles Logus, were married at the residence of the bride's parents in Portland yesterday morning, Rev. John W. Sellwood officiating. They started on the noon train for a tour to the Sound and Victoria.

Relief Company No. 3 of the first ward, are in receipt of their new alarm bell. It weighs 300 pounds, is made of bell metal, and cost $150. It has a sonorous tone, calculated to reach the uttermost parts of the city, and will probably be hung and rung to-day. The company paid for the bell with their own funds, and a special meeting will be held Saturday evening to consider the question of donating it to the city.

MORE ABOUT SCHOOLS

SPOKANE FALLS, July 13.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

My former letter was not intended to be brilliant nor new. It was an expression of my opinions founded upon observation and information gleaned from others. Much of what may be properly called modern in school work, I endorse but the sham, the gush, the spectacular claptrap, I do not.

I question (as every one has a right to do) the claim of superiority as teachers, urged for those who have attended so-called normal schools. I know a professor who is at the head of a well-known school and who advertises his "normal class"—makes "a specialty" of training teachers. He requires his pupils to memorize the rules of syntax as a preliminary preparation to the study of grammar and puts them in Latin before they can "do fractions."

I was present at an institute that was in charge of one of the most eminent normal professors on the Pacific slope. A lady asked: "What is the best method for teaching reading?" He answered: "I don't know." He then stated in substance that he formerly thought he knew the best methods but that he was beginning to think either that he did not know the best way or that there was no best way.

As for the person who criticised me instead of my paper, I shall only observe that the ancient apothegm,

> "Ingenuas didicisse fideliter artes
> Emollit mores nec sinit esse feros,"

does not always hold good. OLD FOGY.

Dr. Henley's Celery Beef and Iron cures dyspepsia and neuralgia.

ENRICHSEN & GREENBERG,
149 First St., Portland, Or.
IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE and retail dealers in Diamonds Watches, Jewelry Silverware, Clocks, Spectacles, etc. Watch repairing and Jewelry of all kinds manufactured to order. Country promptly attended to. Goods expressed on application. Sole agency for Rockford Watches

ALBERT FELDENHEIMER
(SUCCESSOR TO B. L. STONE)
Cor First and Morrison Sts.,
Invites the public to inspect his elegant stock of
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY
SILVERWARE, Etc.
AT LOW PRICES and courteous treatment to all patrons. Every article guaranteed as represented.
Orders from the Country solicited and filled with care.
ALBERT FELDENHEIMER,
P. O. Box 857............Portland Oregon

Reductions.
Sweeping Reductions!
B. HARTMAN & CO.
STILL CONTINUE THEIR
REDUCTION SALE.
For the Next Ten Days we will
Slaughter an Immense Load
—OF—
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S
MUSLIN UNDERWEAR
AT LESS THAN COST.
We need room—lots of room—for goods coming from the Eastern factories.
Those intending to go to the Seaside should avail themselves of the opportunity of buying goods at less cost than ever.
We have for disposal another
Carload of Chemise at : : 25c
—AND—
Gowns at : : : : : 50c
Prettier Patterns and Designs than ever before seen in Portland.
CALL EARLY & SECURE BARGAINS.
B. HARTMAN & CO'S
THIRD AND WASHINGTON STS.

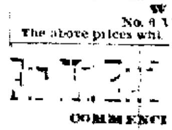
LAND PLASTER
—AT—
EVERDING & FARRELL'S!

Dr. S. C. Brown, Diseases of Eye & Ear, 126 First ...

Some Dealers Say
I'M GOING TOO FAR
WITH MY GREAT
Dissolution Sale,
I Don't Believe It, and Will Keep It Up.
GROWLERS
Will Come to the Surface.
You meet them everywhere. I heard from some of them last week, and shall probably hear more from them. Strange to say, however, the "growling" was in the nature of complaints that I am going too far in my efforts to force prices down to a limit that is in keeping with the times. Merchants tell me I am ruining trade for the future by selling Clothing at such small profits this season. Perhaps I am; can't help it, though. People are complaining of such hard times, and demanding the highest possible values for the very lowest figures. You never knew A. B. STEINBACH to "buck against the tide," did you? Can't afford to do it. I must please the people in order to hold their good will and deserve their patronage. The times demand low prices and I am in a position to make them. Because other clothing houses are loaded with high-priced goods and are unable to meet my prices without a sacrifice, is no reason why I should drive the masses away from my doors. Not much. I shall keep up the racket every day this week, and let the "howlers" howl and the "growlers" growl. Don't think of passing my store without dropping in to see what I am doing. You will not be intruding if you stroll through my stock with no intention of buying. I am glad to have you drop in every day—yes, every hour, if you like—and I don't want you to buy unless you feel like it. The hot weather has come and I am ready to supply your needs at prices that will astonish you. Office Coats, Black and Colored Alpaca Coats, Real and Imitation Seersucker, Black and Fancy Mohair Coats, Summer Coats and Vests in Cretonnes, Marseilles Vests, Duck Vests, Linen Vests, Pique Vests, Linen Dusters, Alpaca Dusters, etc., etc.
In my boys' and children's department I shall close out this week a line of Children's Odd Knee Pants at the remarkably low price of $1.50 per pair. They are regular made, perfect in every respect, and will be recognized as one of the biggest bargains of the season.
A. B. STEINBACH,
Corner First and Morrison,

MURPHY, GRANT & CO.,
The New Firm.
From July 1st, 1885, the firm of MURPHY, GRANT & CO., of San Francisco and Portland, Oregon, will consist of the following members:
ADAM GRANT, San Francisco,
HENRY M. MURPHY, New York.
JOSEPH A. FORD, San Francisco,
JOSEPH D. GRANT, San Francisco,
DANIEL T. MURPHY, San Francisco.

REMOVAL.
G. GINOCCHIO & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Fine Wines, Liquors, Tobaccos and Cigars,
Have removed to 164 First st., near Morrison.
The only liquor house in Portland that carries a large stock exclusively for family and medicinal purposes. 24jul m



HOLLISTER & MERRILL'S
BICYCLE AGENCY.
Sole Ag'ts for "VICTOR" Bicycles.
Second Hand Bicycles of all First-class Makes in stock.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE
62 First St., Portland, Or.

Mason's Fruit Jars.
We quote F. O. B. here:
Pints.......... $12 00 per gross
Quarts.......... 14 50 per gross
2-Quarts.......... 18 00 per gross
W. F. BURNS & CO.,
No. 6 Washington st., Portland, Or.
The above prices will hold goods for ten days only.

Excursions to the Glaciers.
COMMENCING JULY 7th.
STAGES WILL LEAVE HOOD RIVER STATION for Mt. Hood and the Glaciers every Tuesday and Friday. Fare for round trip $4. Accommodations can be had on the mountain. H. C. COE,
President Mt. H. T. & W. R. Co.

JOHN H. MITCHELL. RALPH M. DEMENT.
MITCHELL & DEMENT,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
Rooms 1, 2, 3, 4, Kamm Building,
Northeast corner First and Pine sts., Portland, Or.

OPIUM And Whisky Habit Cured with KEELY'S Double Chloride of Gold Remedy. Call or write and be convinced. Books free.
Address DR. C. G. STRONG.
Agent, 21 Third street, S. F. 4jylm

CLOSING-OUT SALE
—OF—
Chinese & Japanese Novelty Goods,
And also a large quantity of our own manufacture
Ladies' and Children's Underwear, Gent's Shirts and Fancy Goods, at Cost.
QUAN ON WO & CO.,
23 Second street, bet. Salmon and Main.

PRINTING in judicious doses, persistently administered will cure all the ills which business flesh is heir to presupposing a strict adherence to decent commercial principles. Prescriptions compounded in a striking and artistic manner by Himes the Printer, 5 and 7 Washington St., Portland. Great sacrifice of time and labor will be made for the current coin of the realm. Try him.

FAIRBANKS.
THE STANDARD
SCALES
L. H. FARRER,
AGENT
26 N. Front, Portland, Or.

SUMMER MILLINERY AT COST.
MISS A. S. JORGENSON,
143 First street, next to Ladd & Tilton's Bank, Portland.

DR. NEWCASTLE. DENTIST. ...

BARGAINS IN
UNDERWEAR
—AND—
HOSIERY.
Having closed out from a Well-known Importer, his Entire Line of Gents' Balbriggan Underwear and Hosiery at a Discount of 50 per cent., we will sell them at a price UNPARALLELED in the trade.
SHIRTS AND PANTS
$1 EACH,
Regular Price $1.50.
SOCKS
3 PAIR FOR $1 00.
These goods are displayed in our Center Window; a glance at them will interest the most Economical purchaser, further Comment is therefore Useless.
Store Open Every Evening.
Lehman & Co.

A NEW
CROCKERY STORE,
—THE—
"LITTLE WONDER!"
Successors to A. LOBE & CO.
THE OBJECT OF "THE LITTLE WONDER" will be to sell
Crockery,
Glassware,
Plated Goods,
Cutlery, Etc.,
For all purposes, viz: Household, Restaurants, Hotels, and at lower prices than has been the rule with other crockery stores. We propose to be what our name implies,
"A LITTLE WONDER!"
We are under small expense, have untold facilities for buying, and to all who wish goods in our line call on us before going elsewhere.
Country orders given careful attention, and we guarantee our prices.
"THE LITTLE WONDER."
169 First street,
Between Morrison and Yamhill.

KOHN,
...THE...
Clothier and Hatter
WILL REOPEN AUGUST 15th IN MULKEY'S new building,
33 and 35 MORRISON ST.,
Corner Second, one block back of the old stand. I will leave for New York city, June 1st to manufacture my entire stock and will also have a first-class MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT, and I am determined to give the public better fitting clothing than ever, and at living prices. Cordially thanking my many patrons and friends for past favors and soliciting their future kind consideration, I am very respectfully, ARTHUR KOHN,
33 and 35 Morrison st.

Otis Elevators.
Passenger and Freight.
USED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
Have been ordered by the Portland Savings Bank for their new building, Second and Washington sts. We refer to Murphy, Grant & Co., who have used our Elevators 15 years, and to S. Bloomfield, Esq., hydraulic engineer. Parties about ordering elevators will find it to their advantage to inquire of
B. G. WHITEHOUSE,
Portland Water Co's office, 20 Stark street.

SURE DEATH!
"BUHACH." G. N. MILCO'S CALIFORNIA Universal Insect Exterminator. Sure death to all insects and harmless to human life. A California production. Millions of people are enjoying its great usefulness. Directions with each package. Druggists and grocers sell it at 25c, 50c, 75c, $1 25 a can, and 5-lb. cans at $4 50 per can. Never buy BUHACH in bulk, but in original cans, and see that they are sealed and covered by our trade mark, as success will not crown your efforts unless you use genuine BUHACH.
BUHACH PRODUCING & M'F'G CO., Manufacturers.
154 Levee St., Stockton, Cal., and
10 Cedar street, New York City, N. Y.
SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODWARD, Agts.
24jydm Portland, Oregon.

COPARTNERSHIP CHANGE.

WE HEREBY ANNOUNCE THAT THE BUSINESS heretofore conducted by the undersigned under the name of

SIBSON, CHURCH & CO.

Will be continued under the name and style of

SIBSON, QUACKENBUSH & CO.

From and after July 15th, 1885.

W. S. SIBSON, ... E. QUACKENBUSH.

Portland, July 1..., ... 15jy...

All diseases of the Eye and Ear are treated most scientifically and effectually by my new methods.
Throat and Lung Diseases treated with the utmost skill.
Special attention given to all diseases of a private nature.
A specialty is made in treatment of all the diseases peculiar to females.
Pimples, Blackheads and all Eruptions of the Skin removed and the complexion beautified.
Private rooms for ladies.
I use nothing but the purest medicines, and furnish it directly to you from my own laboratory.
References given from many patients both in city and country. Consultation strictly private, and cures guaranteed in all cases.
DR. VAN MONCISCAR,

JUST ENGAGED.

There is a tie which binds the hearts
Of youth and love in shining bands;
Where'er they meet they recognize
The sacred signs and so clasp hands,
Ah! blessed is the mystic tie!
May neither life nor death destroy
That thrilling chord which binds our hearts
In the deep fellowship of joy.

But there is deeper, subtler sense
Of kinship, when amid our fears,
Our doubts, forebodings and distress,
We meet the eyes which have known tears,
Hearts which have learned, like ours, the depth
Of loss, or wrong, nor gained relief.
We meet on consecrated ground
With those in fellowship of grief.

But once or twice, perchance, in life,
When through much thought and many tears,
We have attained unto the height
From whence all loss and wrong appears
But fleeting pageant of the night;
While God is stable, God is just;
We find a friend who meets us here
In the grand fellowship of trust.
—*Utica Observer.*

THE WICKED WORLD.

A STORY BY HJALMAR H. BOYESEN.

[Written for the Oregonian.]

They were having tea at Miss Hornblower's—an edifying, religious tea. The Rev. Mortimer Stevens was there; he was talking between the sips of his tea about the wickedness of the world. The world seemed always particularly wicked to him when he drank tea. Miss Hornblower, who was a trim little Quakerlike old maid, sighed sympathetically and asked Miss Harriman if she took one or two lumps of sugar. Miss Harriman, with a deep sigh, declared that she took two. She adored Mr. Stevens, and the other ladies were wont to sneer at her undisguised admiration. She was a love-sick old goose, Miss Taintor had been heard to declare. Though, according to Miss Talbot, Miss Taintor ought to be the last person to make such remarks, suffering, as she did, from the same malady. But the trouble was there was no one among the female population of Wainbridge who did not suffer more or less acutely from the same malady. Mr. Stevens had gently and sweetly taken possession of all the untenanted hearts, and the number of untenanted hearts in Wainbridge was all out of proportion to the population. The young men had gone west years ago; some of them leaving disconsolate sweethearts behind whom they neglected to call for. One and another fortunate girl had been carried off, after years of waiting, to a Colorado ranch or a modest little home in a western town. But these enviable creatures were few; those who had not been carried off were in the majority. Some pathetic bits of autobiography were, at times, half inadvertently confined to Mr. Stevens by faded little spinsters, who sought comfort in the thought that they were to be more appreciated in heaven than they had been here below. Some embarrassing scenes occurred, too, in which Mr. Stevens did not show the *savoir faire* to bear his part gracefully. He was, after all, a very young man to be the father confessor of so many susceptible maidens, many of whom had not yet outlived their attractiveness. His thirty years had been as void of experience as if they had been passed in a monastery. A tender and anxious mother had watched over his boyhood and youth, and removed every stone from his path. Boys he had only known at a distance as dangerous creatures who gave bumps and used bad language. Though he was not by nature effeminate, his training had accustomed him to the society of women and made him ill at ease in the company of men. He had envied many a young fellow his faculty to laugh at a questionable joke, to lounge with a cigar in his mouth, and slap his neighbor on the back and call him "old man." College-bred though he was, he had acquired none of these manly accomplishments.

In his appearance Mortimer Stevens gave no indication of his original temperament. He was of middle height, well-made, and with handsome, clean-cut features. Barring a certain rigidity of demeanor, which meant well with his cloth, he was a man to whom at first sight you would have felt attracted. A noble earnestness shone out of his eyes when he spoke. You could see the moment he opened his lips that life was a serious business with him, and that he had no time for trifling. If you lingered long enough you might also discover, that, owing, perhaps to his constant association with women, his sense of humor had not been cultivated, or that possibly he had none to cultivate.

I was saying that Miss Hornblower's tea party was of an edifying and religious character, and yet there was one person in the room who was not edified. Miss Hornblower's niece, Elfreda von Wallendorf, had had the audacity to declare, not once, but a hundred times, that she detested religious teas. She yawned irreverently and occasionally made remarks which were out of keeping with the solemnity of the occasion. Once or twice she took it into her head to cross question Mr. Stevens, and when she had succeeded in tripping him up she laughed. Miss Hornblower was so shocked that she could have cried, but instead of that she took Mr. Stevens aside and begged him to talk in private to Elfreda, and by the power of God's word move her unrepentant heart. Mr. Stevens, though the task seemed a formidable one, promised to do his best, and resumed his discourse about the deplorable condition of the world.

Elfreda was the daughter of Miss Hornblower's younger sister, who had died long ago. For want of a better occupation her mother had fallen in love with a big blonde German named Von Wollendorf and had actually married him. It was a very tearful wedding, all the bride's relatives taking their cue from Miss Hornblower, who wept as if her heart would break. Some people said Von Wollenderf was a count; others that he was an unscrupulous adventurer. It was conceded on all sides that he had had trouble at home, though no one knew exactly what it was. In Wainbridge he did nothing but ride horseback, which he did remarkably well. Then, after awhile, he was induced to establish a riding academy, in which he lost his wife's money and his respectability. The wife took this much to heart and after her daughter's birth sickened and died. Miss Hornblower took the child on condition that the father should make himself scarce. There was a rumor that he had gone back to Germany; that he had been forgiven for his youthful follies and reinstated in his hereditary dignities; but there were some who asserted that he had gone to the bad and was now no better than a tramp.

II.

"You are old enough now to know better," said Mr. Stevens to Elfreda, as they walked together under the elms in Miss Hornblower's garden.

"Better than to laugh at you when you talk nonsense?" asked the girl saucily.

The clergyman colored to the edge of his hair and was about to make an angry retort. He had always been on more familiar terms with Elfreda than with the other ladies of his congregation; but there was a limit to his forbearance.

"I am deeply grieved to perceive this irreverent, rebellious spirit in you," he said, restraining his anger.

"You needn't be," she answered lightly. Then suddenly stopping, she threw her head back and gazed at him almost scornfully.

"What do you know about the wickedness of the world?" she ejaculated. "You who were done up in cotton when you were born and have not yet got out of your swaddling clothes? Whom have you ever associated with, I should like to know, except Aunt Lottie and our bodyguard of admiring old maids? Oh!" she cried, flinging her hands against her side, "I am being smothered in goodness! I cannot breathe! I would give my life for a little refreshing wickedness!"

It struck her mentor suddenly, as she stood there with uplifted hands, that she was a beautiful woman. Her passionate unrest amid the shining stillness impressed him. He never saw this girl without being conscious of an unregenerate desire to throw himself at her feet, to clasp her in his arms or commit some other unclerical folly. He cherished a secret admiration even for her disrespect to himself and the bold unconventionality of her speech and conduct. There was something intoxicating in the cadence of her voice something bewilderingly attractive in the lines of her throat, the contour of her arm, the curve of her lips. There was a rich exotic charm in her whole personality, which was especially impressive by the contrast with the scanty physique of the flat-chested and intellectual maidens who surround her. Mr. Stevens was well aware that it was his duty to admire this latter variety; but his wayward heart persisted in going counter to all his conviction. Elfreda's alien origin accounted to him for all her eccentricities of demeanor and excused them. The bit of romance connected with her birth also vaguely appealed to him and absolved him from his necessity of being shocked when she made startling declarations.

"Your Aunt Charlotte," he began tentatively, "would be greatly grieved if she heard."

"Oh, I hate my Aunt Charlotte," cried Elfreda, wildly; "she murders me by inches. She does not understand me! She belongs to another species than I. She is distressingly, irreclaimably good. I could tear her to pieces!"

I do not know by what demoniac influence Mr. Stevens was at these words suddenly thrilled into sympathy with the girl of careless spirit. A spark of fire which coursed in her veins had, as it were, leaped over into his. He stood as if transformed, knowing neither fear nor scruples.

"Elfreda," he said, straightening himself up as if he were throwing a burden from his shoulders, "do with me what you chose, but I cannot live without you."

She stared at him for a moment, as if she thought he might be joking.

"Mr. Stevens," she answered seriously, "I do not hate you enough to take you at your word."

The next morning when Miss Hornblower knocked at the door of Elfreda's room she received no response. But on the table she found a letter in which the girl took leave of her, and declared that she had gone away and would never return. All she asked was to be forgotten.

III.

To the many anxious eyes that were fastened upon Mr. Stevens it soon became obvious that he was ill. He was pale and nervous. It was suggested by some male skeptic that he might be in love; but the ladies scouted the idea. He was, in their eyes, too saintly to succumb to any earthly passion. There was not one of them who would have forgiven him except perhaps the one who became his choice. The others would have lamented him as a lost ideal. Mr. Stevens was fully conscious of this embarrassment, and it was this consciousness which made him hesitate so long before making up his mind to start in pursuit of Elfreda. He suffered tortures such as only a good man can suffer, while he weighed the pros and cons and endeavored to dissuade himself from the perilous enterprise. But at the end of six months he procured a leave of absence on account of failing health, and set out for New York. There he spent a month picking up and again dropping various clues, until finally he made an important discovery. A cameo shawl pin which he recognized as having belonged to Elfreda had been pawned by a supe or chorus singer at one of the theaters named Mademoiselle Waldfried. A further search revealed the fact that Mademoiselle Waldfried had recently been ill, and that on the very day when Mr. Stevens discovered her lodgings she had left on a train for some unknown destination. By the aid of a detective, however Mr. Stevens got at once on her track and traced her to Hartford, Conn. It was about 10 o'clock in the morning, when he found the hotel where the lady in question had put up, and without sending up his card he approached her. There was a violent altercation going on within, in which he distinguished Elfreda's voice pleading tearfully with a drawling bass which could only belong to a man. Mr. Stevens' heart sank within him; he grew faint, and for a moment had to lean against the wall for support. Then rousing himself violently, he knocked at the door, which was instantly torn open, and he stood face to face with Elfreda. "Heaven be praised!" she cried, rushing toward him and drawing him into the room. "I have a friend yet who does not forsake me. Oh! save me from this man, Mr. Stevens! Save me from him! He has persecuted me with his odious proposals for months. I fled away from him, but he follows me. I have been ill and miserable, but he had no pity on me. I called upon the police to protect me, but they laughed at me. Ah! you were right, Mr. Stevens; the world is wicked, desperately wicked. I did not believe you then. Now I believe you!"

She was clinging to Mr. Steven's arm, pointing with passionate gestures to a young well-dressed gentleman who was sitting cross-legged at the window, regarding her imperturbably through his eye-glass.

"Now don't be hard on me," he drawled, leisurely twirling the ends of his mustache. "You know we'll get along much better without this gentleman's interference."

"Be silent," she commanded, drawing herself up with the dignity of an angry goddess. "I wish to speak to Mr. Stevens."

"Now don't make a row," the young man interposed plaintively, as he lighted a cigarette.

"Mr. Stevens," said Elfreda, forcing herself to be calm; "you told me once that you loved me. You asked me to become your wife. I did not know then the worth of goodness and faithfulness such as yours. Now I know what I rejected. If you will save me from this man I will go with you and bless you all the days of my life."

A painful pause followed this appeal. All the scruples which Mr. Stevens thought he had rid himself of rushed back upon him to torment him. In the depth of his soul he believed that Elfreda, in spite of her compromising position, was blameless; but he lacked the courage to stand forth and act in accordance with this belief. The spectre of Miss Hornblower's religious tears rose before his spirit and his ears were filled with the cackle of scandalous insinuations. He would have liked to take Elfreda by the hand and say: "Come, I believe you—I love you." But such an act required heroism; and just then pusillanimity was uppermost with Mr. Stevens.

"I greatly regret," he began, clearing his throat—

"You need not regret anything," she cried, with proud defiance, "except your own paltry spirit. You had it in your power to save me from destruction—may never a human soul cry to you in despair again. Now, good-by" (she flung the door open before him) "and may God forgive you."

IV.

Elfreda's parting words rang through Mr. Stevens' soul for two years. They kept him awake through the small hours of the night; they rustled and rummaged in his memory in the stillness like indefatigable mice behind a wainscoting. They gnawed and burrowed like moles under the sod. Mr. Stevens grew pale and thin; the doctors declared that insomnia was killing him. It was true. Miss Hornblower had the brilliant idea to get up a fair to pay his expenses for a year's residence abroad, and in the early summer of 1880 Mr. Stevens actually found himself on board a European steamer, wrapped up in shawls and gazing upon the gay doings of the young with the melancholy smile of a valetudinarian. He roamed about the continent for some time like an uneasy ghost, and found himself by chance at the height of the season at Trouville, where the baths and the climate were supposed to be beneficial to sufferers from nervous disorders. He sat upon the beach the livelong day, letting the gay crowds whirl past him and taking little interest in their doings. He tried all sorts of baths, and do conscientiously all sorts of things which he did not like, being under the impression that the less he liked them the more they were likely to benefit him. It was while pursuing this dreary routine, that, in sheer despair, he began to keep a diary; and, in order to have something to put into it, he took to observing the flirtations which were in progress about him, and to note texts for future sermons in the varied dissipations which absorbed the time and money of the fashionable idlers.

"It is a wicked world," he sighed to himself, as he sat upon his camp chair and saw beautiful women, in ravishing bathing costumes, plunge into the shining waves. There was especially one of them who attracted his attention by the boldness of her leaps and the numerousness of her male retinue. Mr. Stevens was too near-sighted to see her face plainly, although he had an impression that she was very beautiful.

"Who is that lady who is just running up the springboard?" he inquired of an elderly invalid who was seated close by him.

"Bless me, don't you know her?" replied the person addressed; "that is the Countess von Wallendorf. She is German by birth, I think, and the belle of the season. The Prince of Wales requested an introduction to her when he was here last week; he danced with her three times in one evening. Since then she is all the rage."

Mr. Stevens sat long straining his eyes in the direction where the countess, accompanied by her bodyguard of admirers, was cleaving the sunlit waves. A sudden blush had spread over his pale cheeks; sea and sky moved in great blurred lines before his eyes. The blood throbbed and hammered in his ears. It was, of course, only his feebleness which made this mere mention of name, the mere possibility that she was near, so momentous to him. He had mourned her as one dead, and had no hope of seeing her again. Countess von Wallendorf! There might be a dozen Countesses von Wallendorf, and there was not the remotest likelihood that this was she! His garrulous neighbor, in the meanwhile, perceiving that he was interested in the countess, proceeded to relate tales and rumors which were not to the lady's advantage.

"They say she was fast," he observed; "they tell all sorts of stories about her. But the old man, her father, isn't much better, though he has more regard for appearances."

There was dancing at the Casino that night, and Mr. Stevens tremulously went through with the formalities necessary for procuring admission. He stationed himself near the door and anxiously scanned every couple that entered. It was quite late in the night, when suddenly an excited rustle ran through the crowd, and every eye was turned toward the door.

"It is she, it is the Countess von Wallendorf." Mr. Stevens heard around about him.

Yes, it was she. It was Elfreda, whom he had loved—Elfreda, whom by his cowardice, he had lost. She was leaning upon the arm of an elderly gentleman with a gray, waxed mustache, who nodded at her remarks and occasionally exhibited a bored smile. Mr. Stevens concluded that it was her father. She had scarcely entered the room before she was surrounded by a throng of gentlemen eager to secure her attention. Mr. Stevens shrank back into the corner nearest the door and drank in the sight of her in long, eager draughts. She was dazzlingly beautiful. He had never in his little New England hermitage dreamed that any mortal creature could be so bewilderingly fair. As she moved forward in her gorgeous attire upon the arm of a stately ambassador, the music whirled in soft, alluring strains about her, Mr. Stevens was seized with a sudden pity for himself—pity for his ignorance, his simplicity and his hopeless remoteness from Elfreda. When he preached in the innocence of his rural heart, about the wickedness of the world, and felt himself strong with the strength of his untried valor, what did he know of the allurements of sin—what did he know of the wiles of the devil?

For a long while Mr. Stevens stood like one in a trance, and stared at Elfreda with unaverted eyes. He saw her talk with a gay self-assurance, which revealed the perfect lady of the world, to those whom she liked with a stately reserve which was no less admirable to those whom she wished to keep at a distance. A strange recklessness came over him. It was as if his sight of her had aroused slumbering forces within him. He forgot that he was ill; forgot that he had been sent abroad by a congregation of anxious little New England maidens. Borne along by the crowd he drifted hither and thither through the large hall, and found himself an hour after midnight in a luxuriously appointed side room, designed for tete-a-tetes during the pauses of the dance. He sank down upon a velvet lounge and strove to collect his senses. But it was a vain effort. The thought of Elfreda swept with an intoxicating resonance through his soul and drowned the voices of reason and conscience.

While in the midst of his reverie he became conscious of voices in the room. He started up with the bewilderment of one who has been caught napping, and saw Elfreda standing before him.

"Mr. Stevens," she said, with but a vague surprise, "what under the sun are you doing here?" and turning to her escort an officer in a gorgeous uniform, she added, "Please leave me for a moment, Prince, I wish to speak with this gentleman."

The prince fixed an amused stare upon Mr. Stevens and retired bowing.

"I have but one moment to give you," Elfreda continued coldly. "What is it you wish to say to me?"

Stevens caught his breath and pressed his hands to his temples. The walls seemed to be whirling about him; the floor billowed under his feet.

"Have pity on me, Elfreda," he cried; "I love you."

"You forget," she answered haughtily; "but do not."

"Oh, listen to me, Elfreda," he pleaded in despair; "forsake this wicked world in which you are now living and share with me my home, where there are peace and—"

"Cowardice!" she finished. "Good-bye."

Waving her hand at him she took the arm of the prince. The music racked and roared with rapturous rhythm. The prince put his arm about her waist and they glided out upon the floor.—Copyrighted, 1885, by Bacheller & Co.

An Intelligent Rooster.

E. Burhans is the owner of a rooster which has increased in value since a little incident occurred a few evenings ago. The family noticed the rooster at their back door making a peculiar sound and appearing excited, but paid no attention to it. When they looked up the bird would run to the hen house, and seeing no one following, would return to the back door, still acting in a strange manner. This was repeated several times, when Mr. Burhans went out to see what was the cause of the disturbance. The rooster led the way to the coop, where Mr. Burhans found the hens all sitting on the ground, and the pole down on which they should roost. As soon as he put it up again the rooster sprang on the perch and gleefully called the others, who soon followed. And then they settled down for the night.—[Middleton (N. Y.) Press.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE
For Lemons or Lime Juice,
Is a superior substitute, and its use is positively beneficial to health.

Dr. Henley's Celery
Beef and Iron will restore the weak to health and vigor

UNCLAIMED MILLIONS.

Interesting Facts About Property in Chancery and Those Who Have a Claim to It.

The front of an uninviting brick building on a street near the Five points contains a sign, the most prominent letters of which is, "Next of kin; over £77,000,000 unclaimed." This sign marks the business and printing-office of a man whose occupation is that of searching old foreign records and chancery lists for people of this country who believe they are heirs to property and estates in Europe. When asked for particulars regarding his occupation the proprietor of the place said: "Yes, it is a fact that the records of the Bank of England, the court of chancery, and the Somerset house show that the enormous sum of over £77,000,000 in money, and property, has been left in England by parties who have died intestate or without known heirs. This gigantic sum has been accumulating during the past three hundred years, subject to the demand of the direct issue or of rightful heirs, and it is settled that a large percentage of the rightful heirs are now settled in the United States and Canada.

"Are you often successful in your searches?" asked the reporter

"I have been in this work for twenty-two years, dealing particularly with claims in England, France and Holland the last six years. In this time I have visited Europe regularly twice a year, taking on each trip an average of about twenty-five claims to look up. Out of the twenty-five I am usually successful with about three. I go only as an attorney, to investigate, but each person for whom I go must pay me $25 for expenses, besides agreeing to allow me three per cent. on the amount of property or money obtained, should his claim prove to be successful."

"What is the largest amount you have ever obtained in this way for a claimant?"

"It was for a resident of Long Island and reached $185,000. An estate that I am looking up now for a resident of Ohio, if successful, as it now appears to be, will amount to $400,000. I have had the case in hand since the beginning of the year, and it all depended on finding a certain will drawn in 1740. Only this week have I received this will from England, after a long search. It is an old, musty document, and one of its specifications is that the property left by the testator shall not be sold nor mortgaged for one hundred years from the date of the will. I shall sail for England on July 1 to investigate this case and about forty others."

"How much money do these forty claims represent?"

"To one not familiar with the business the amounts claimed are the most astonishing. This one bundle of claims which I shall take over with me represents millions of dollars—more money, in fact, than would pay off the national debt. The claimants are all of the better class of intelligent people, too; business men, bankers, newspaper men, and professional men from all parts of the country, but particularly from the west. It costs me about $400 to make one of these trips. When I get to London there are only four or five places to go to, and if I do not find the names there I give up the search. The books on the subject are all open for inspection. If I find before going that a person is to get a large amount I advise them to go themselves. But when a person says to me, as many do, 'Why as you are going over anyway, just look up my name, please,' I refuse to do so most decidedly, for if I did business in this way I would not go over there at all. I have a great many people come to me with large claims that they can not prove at all, having been started in the idea by seeing some one else successful. Why, I have received as many as sixty-four letters a week of inquiries, and lately the business has grown so extensively that I have have had a special man stationed regularly in London."

"Do you charge for looking into your lists here?"

"Yes. I have secured at much trouble and expense lists of about 200,000 names all over the world of persons who have been advertised for in these matters, together with the full chancery lists of England, France, Ireland and other countries. In order to get some return for my outlay, I charge each person who wishes to look in these lists $2. Every three years there is published in England an official chancery list, and this I also have. A fine thing for the heirs of these unclaimed estates is the law passed a few years ago in England. This is that unclaimed money of this kind shall be used by the government in building hospitals and public buildings of all kinds. In return for the use of the money the government allows 3 per cent. Thus, when the rightful heir is found or proves his title, he gets not only the money originally due him, but if the government has used it he gets 3 per cent. additional.—[New York Mail and Express.

Social Ireland

The distances are so great in Ireland between country houses that social entertainments have to be planned with direct view to this fact. "Morning parties" are given all summer and until late in the autumn. Invitations for these are issued perhaps two weeks in advance, and we have known them to extend over thirty miles of country. Guests are invited for 10:30 or 11, and arrive between those hours and midday. The grounds are in order with tennis, croquet, marquees, etc., etc., just as for any garden party, rugs laid down and easy lawn chairs disposed about, and the company amuse themselves variously until 1 or 2 o'clock, when a sumptuous lunch is served; again the company stroll out of doors, spending the afternoon socially and amusingly, with the 5 o'clock tea on the lawn, the twilight indoors or out, and finally at 9 o'clock a supper closes the day's festivity, after which come the sounds of the many carriages from the stables, where John and James and Stephen and Peter have been most hospitably entertained, and the company roll away, many having a drive of fifteen or twenty miles before them. Dinners seem to belong to winter time in Ireland, also "dances" and once hunting commences, there are fine times for one and all. The magistrates' dinners bring together pleasant parties for both ladies and gentlemen at the house of the magistrate who is nearest the court, and these are both social and instructive, since the talk is of the day. Opinions are freely vented, and, as church differences are no longer so cruelly marked, each man may "declare his own" without fear of being hunted down. One thing to be noticed with pleasure and profit in an Irish house is the relation between master and man, mistress and maid. Nowhere have we seen better bred, better trained servants than in such a country house as we have described. There is no undue familiarity, no possible disrespect, and yet a geniality prevails among the servants, a quiet sort of good humor, a readiness to laugh and say a bright word now and again, which shows how entirely they consider the place their home. The devotion of an old Irish family servant is proverbial, and after seeing them in their own country one cannot wonder at it.

Hornets and Honey Bees Fighting.

The most remarkable and exciting scene I ever witnessed was a fight between a swarm of bees and a colony of hornets. Hornets, as you may know, build their nests out of a material not unlike paper, which is moulded into concentric layers. The nests often attain the size of a man's head, and are occupied by about 200 hornets. One day a swarm of bees took a flight from a bee-hive of my father's, and made its way through a peach orchard for a piece of underbrush about 200 yards from the hive. We pursued with tin pans, and brought the fleeing bees to a stop. They alighted on an apparently deserted nest of hornets. It took about two seconds for the 200 hornets to come out of their den and attack the invaders. The battle was hot and furious. The air was filled with a prolonged buzz as the combatants flew at each other and tried to use their stings. A great many on each side were killed, but the hornets carried the day. After the queen had been killed her army was put to rout.—[Baltimore Herald.

THE ART OF CLOG-DANCING.

How it May be Taught to Men or Women—American vs. English Dancers.

The clog dance, which seems to have lost its popularity in New York, is still a favorite accomplishment in some parts of the country, while in England it is a standard attraction, the most popular of all the acts of the variety theater programmes. The professors of the art in this country still make a good living through giving instructions in this branch of the saltatory art.

The roller-skaters in perfecting themselves in their exercise are adding terpsichorean accomplishments to their saltatory skill on wheels. A roller expert who cannot dance a jig on skates doesn't rank first-class now. To learn the steps he has to take lessons, and here is where the professor of the clogs comes in with his big charges. These pupils are male and female.

"There is no doubt," said a professor, "that roller-skating is attracting general attention to the education of the lower extremities. More ladies, high in social circles, and children are learning to dance than ever before. Many of them learn the fancy steps, such as jigs, clogs, hornpipes, etc. In teaching a lady to dance a clog-dance," the professor continued, "the very first thing is to teach her to roll her feet, as it is technically called. This is the key of the whole business, and when the dancer can do this successfully the remainder of the lesson is comparatively easy. Rolling one's foot is merely raising the hip, turning the foot in and striking the toe on the floor. The whole motion must be gone through with gracefully and without effort. As the right side of the body is generally more flexible than the left—simply because it has been used more freely—generally begin rolling the left foot first in order to counteract the usual tendency in favor of the right.

"The distinguishing characteristic of the clog-dancer is the clear, bell-like tap of the toe or heel upon the floor. The slightest shuffle ruins the effect, while in jig-dancing shuffling is the prime effect. In the jig the sand is relied on for what may be called the music, while in the clog the shoes make the melody. Jingles are inserted in a great many clogs, and what do you think they are made of?"

"Give it up."

"In many cases of the old-fashioned copper cent. A hole is cut in the heel of the clog, and a cent set in so that its broad side is flush with the surface of the heel. Then it is fastened through the middle with a screw, and it is left to play loosely in the socket. Other devices are of course used to reach the same effect, but jingles and rattles have seen their day. There was a time when it was necessary to go to England to see the clog-dancing in its glory. The people over there take much more interest in such things than we do, and the judging between the comparative merits of two dancers is considered a very serious piece of business.

"The judges generally retire into the cellar—we may call it under the stage—there to remain until both dancers have separately gone though a series of steps. They have no knowledge, of course, as to which dancer makes the first exhibition, and as the ringing of the clogs is even more distinct under than above the floor, the merits of the dance can be thus readily judged without a possibility of the judge seeing the dancers and allowing his decision to be biased by personal prejudice."

Here the professor grew emphatic and tapped the writer on the chest with his forefinger.

"But let the American dancer go on the English stage—among the English people in a concert hall—and it's dollars to cents that he will break down before he has danced ten minutes."

"Why?"

"Because they are much more thorough over there than we are. The artist who makes his appearance on a London variety stage must understand his business thoroughly. Suppose he is dancing a hornpipe, the chances are ten to one some voice in the audience will shout, 'Give us a reel!' or 'Give us a dead march!' and the orchestra will immediately desert the hornpipe and drop into a reel or a dead march without giving the dancer a moment's warning. Few of our men can stand that ordeal. They have a repertoire of some half a dozen dances, and continue grinding out these dances, with variations, to the end of the chapter."—[New York Star.

Love's Labor Lost.

About six weeks ago there wandered into the editorial rooms of the *American* a big gray feminine cat, with soulful eyes and a very long striped tail. She was a docile animal, and she soon became acclimated to her new surroundings—so much so, in fact, that no amount of coaxing could induce her to leave her new abode. Her catship has waxed prosperous on spring poety and mice in six weeks. Not that she is fat, for she has that spiritual type of beauty which despises corpulency and preserves the slender and graceful proportions of the anatomy. There is also in the *American* office an editor whose sympathies are so big that they take in the world. One day last week this editor looked at the cat, and, with sympathizing pity, mistook her spirituel beauty for starvation. Straightway he went to his home and had a sumptuous meal prepared, and, with loving kindness, had it brought to the editorial rooms. He saw the cat and called "Pussy," "Pussy," in tones that would have melted a heart of Baltimore county granite. Pussy answered and when the feast was prepared Pussy went to work like a Jersey tramp on a piece of fresh pumpkin pie. The meal was nearly finished and the sympathetic editor was enjoying the satisfaction of a good deed nobly done, when the office boy approached and said, "That's not our cat." And it wasn't. It was a one-eyed Thomas feline, from heaven only knows where, but the agility with which it avoided the editor's boot leads to the suspicion that it formerly was the chief acrobat in a traveling menagerie.—[Baltimore American.

The Dollar Didn't Get Away.

It seemed to be the general opinion that the southern negro was naturally light-fingered, but at once a drummer for a Philadelphia saddlery house threw away his cigar stub and said: "Gentlemen, here is a silver dollar. I bet it can be left on the table in my room up stairs for twenty-four hours and no one will remove it." A gentleman from Macon said he would like to wager $5 on that, and the terms were soon settled. It was agreed that the drummer should go to his room and lay the dollar on the table, and if it was there at the same hour next day the wager was his. Several marked the coin and recorded the date, and the drummer was trusted to leave it as agreed. Next day, at the same hour, a committee of three visited the room. Several colored people had been in and out, while engaged in their vocations, but the dollar was there. "Gentlemen, is the negro honest or is he not?" queried the drummer, as they pointed to the coin. We advanced to make sure it was the one. There was no mistake. The date—1879—was there, the nicks in the edge were there, but the drummer had taken it to a machinist to have a hole drilled through it and had then screwed it down to the table. It was there so tight and fast that only a heavy screw-driver could loosen it. "I have won," modestly exclaimed the drummer.—[Detroit Free Press.

Ghirardelli's Cocoa is recommended by all physicians. Hygienic and nourishing.

THE CAPUCHIN CATACOMBS.

A Terribly Realistic Description of the Dead Plebeians of Palermo.

The soil upon which the Capuchin monastery at Palermo, Italy, is built possesses to such a degree the singular property of hastening the decomposition of a corpse that in one year nothing remains upon the bones except a few patches of black, withered skin, and perhaps some of the hair of the beard and cheeks. The coffins are placed in small lateral vaults, each of which contains about eight or ten dead, and after a year passes the coffin is opened and the corpse taken out, a frightful mummy, and is then suspended in one of the main galleries, where the members of the family come to visit it. Those who wish to be preserved by this drying process make their wills accordingly, and they will be filed away under those black vaults so long as their relatives pay a certain annual stipend. When this is no longer paid the remains are taken away and buried in the ordinary manner.

To enter we pass through a chapel and slowly descend a broad stairway of stone. Before us is an immense gallery, to whose walls are suspended a whole nation of skeletons clad in the most oddly grotesque costumes. Some hang in the air side by side. A line of dead stands erect upon the ground. Some heads are gnawed by hideous vegetations, which deform even still more the jaws and the bones of the face; some still preserve their hair, others fragments of moustache, others a long bit of beard.

And they are all dressed, these dead—these wretched, hideous and ridiculous dead—all dressed by their relatives, who have taken them out of their coffins in order to make them take part in this awful assembly. Almost all are clad in a sort of long, black robe, with a cowl which is generally drawn over the head. But there are others whose friends desired to attire more sumptuously, and the miserable skeleton, wearing an embroidered Greek cap, and enveloped in a rich man's dressing-gown, seems, as it lies upon its back to sleep a nightmarish sleep—a sleep at once ludicrous and terrific. A card, like a blind man's begging-card, bearing the name and the date of death, is hung to the neck of each corpse. Those dates make a cold shiver pass through the very marrow of one's bones.

Here are the women, even more burlesque than the men, for they have been coquettishly attired and bedecked. Their heads stare at you from within bonnets decorated with ribbons and with lace, making a snow-white fringe around each black face, all putrefied, all gnawed by the strange chemistry of the earth. Their hands protrude, like the severed roots of trees, from the sleeves of new dresses, and the stockings that contain the bones of the legs look empty. Sometimes the dead wear only a pair of shoes, large, too large, for the poor dried-up feet.

But now we enter a gallery full of little glass coffins; this is the children's burial chamber. The bones of the little creatures, still soft could not resist the work of decomposition. And you cannot tell exactly what you are looking at, the miserable little things are so deformed, so crushed, so frightfully shapeless. But tears come to your eyes when you observe that the mothers have dressed them all in the same little dresses they wore when alive. And they come here to look at them sometimes.

Often you see beside the corpse a photograph showing the living person as he was, and nothing is more startling, more terrifying, than the contrast.

We pass through another gallery, lower and darker, which seems to have been reserved for the poor. In one black recess there are some twenty of them, suspended all together under an opening in the roof, which lets in the outer air upon them in strong and sudden whiffs. They are clad in a sort of black canvass, fastened about the neck and feet; and, as they lean one over the other, you imagine they are shivering, seeking to escape, screaming for help. They look like the drowned crew of some ship.

Here is the chamber of the priests—a vast gallery of horrors! At the first glance they seem more terrible than the others, robed in their sacred vestments—black, red and violet. But as you examine them one after the other a nervous and irrepressible laugh seizes you at the spectacle of their bizarre attitude, the ghastly comedy of their poses. You behold some who sing; you see the others who pray. The faces of all have been lifted up; the hands of all have been crossed. They wear the sacerdotal biretta upon their fleshless brows. Sometimes it hangs sideways over one ear in a jocular way, sometimes it slips down over the nose. A very carnival of death is this, made more burlesque by the gilded richness of the ecclesiastical robes.

From time to time a head rolls down to the ground, the attachment of the neck having been gnawed through by mice. Thousands of mice dwell in this human charnel-house.

On festival days the catacombs of Capuchins are thrown open to the public. Once a drunken man got into the place, lay down to sleep and awoke in the middle of the night. He called, screamed, howled with terror, rushed madly to and fro in vain efforts to escape. But no one heard him. In the morning he was found clinging to the iron bars of the gate with so desperate a grip that it required a long time to detach his hands from them.

He was mad.

Since that time a great bell has been suspended near the entrance.—[Paris Figaro.

English Men Milliners.

The man milliner in England is not in a position to be superior to royalty for he lives by the breath of it. The moment you enter his establishment you feel yourself surrounded by the halo of royalty; the royal arms appear on every circular, and portraits of the royal princesses in court dress hang in every available place. The English man milliner affects a graceful familiarity with court life which is extremely telling with country clients. He is up in the latest bit of court etiquette, and any new title slips from his mouth with the ease which is engendered by complete intimacy with the subject. He mentions the heir to the throne, adding in graceful parentheses, "Prince Edward, as I suppose we must call him now;" he shakes his head over a recent royal engagement, alleging that it is "a poor match, a poor match." No doubt the fault lies in his consent not having been asked with the rest of the royal family. For foreign royalty he has a feeling bordering on contempt. There runs a pathetic legend in his establishment of a duchess who knelt to him, and all in vain. The specialty of the English man milliner is neatness. His work is an essential British product, but it is English taste at its best. The Parisian may prepare the best ball dresses or tea gown, but no one can cut out a shooting-jacket like the English man milliner. Neatness is his great point. Everything he makes is solid and correct. If there is braiding it is mathematically correct; if there is fur it is the finest of its kind. His frogs and olivets are by no means the work of a lively fancy; they are genuine imitations of the badges of different regiments. There is no skimping is his designs everything is stylish but ample. The man milliner lives in an atmosphere of dreams and beauty. He is surrounded with a halo of scents and satins. His manner is marked by a pervading gentleness; he only becomes enthusiastic when describing a costume. With a few vivid touches he can bring it all before you, and indicates the hip drapery with such appropriate action that it is difficult at these moments not to imagine him in a skirt. The woman dressmaker has one great, though not unnatural fault, and it causes some suffering to her customers—she considers her own figure as the standard of female perfection, and she endeavors to assimilate that of her customers to it. The man milliner's worst comments are less unpalatable than the fiendish innuendoes of a lady milliner. Bad or good, however, he is but a fashion of the day, and will probably pass with it.

METHEGLIN.

A Beverage that Once Knocked Out the Famous Sam Ward.

An amusing anecdote of the famous judge of eatables and drinks, Sam Ward, is thus related by Halston in Monday's New York *Times:*

"Talking of good judges of liquor," said a gossipy friend the other day, "poor Sam Ward, that's gone, had as keen a palate as the best of them. Sam was proud of his sagacity in detecting adulterations in good old brandies, liquors and cordials, although I never heard him boast but once or twice about his skill in that line. One summer—it was early in the seventies—I happened to meet him at Lenox, and was with him in a small party of convivial spirits who took a long drive one day. We had dinner at a back-country hotel—even in the backwoods you don't find inns nowadays—and it was a very ordinary feast. The wine was worse, and Sam Ward fell into ironically extolling its virtues. From sarcasm the talk became earnest, and finally we were discussing famous brands. Sam, of course, was the soul of the party, and, warming up to the subject, went so far as to boast that he could detect any kind of liquor with ease. We were all interested—nobody was ever bored by Sam Ward—and it was late when we started on our homeward drive. We missed the main road, and were caught in a shower that developed into a steady pour, so that we were glad to stop at the first convenient farm house. The proprietor seemed a trifle suspicious at first, but Sam soon won him over completely; the old man brought out some home-made wine, and Sam told a good story. The farmer produced more wine and Sam had more stories. Down the cellar stairs went the old fellow again, and this time he came up with his stout pitcher half full of a thick, oily fluid. Mr. Ward, who always got the best, was honored with a big goblet that held nearly a pint. Our host filled it to the brim, while the rest of us had to be satisfied with smaller allotments. We all sipped and sipped again. It was a very warming drink.

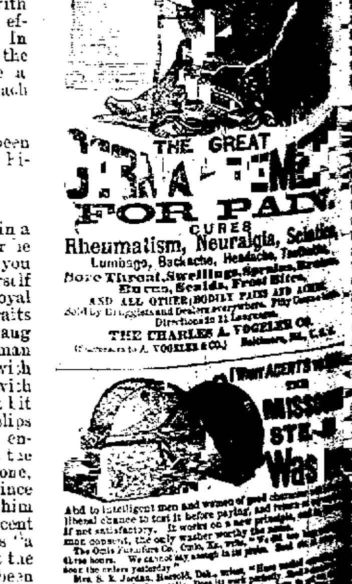
"What do you call this, my friend?" asked Sam.

The old boy chuckled and told us to guess. Instead of guessing we drank some more and emptied our glasses before we [illegible]. Again the cups were filled and again they were drained. I felt happy and the others seemed quite as merry. Just then the hired man came into the kitchen with the announcement that he had got the cow. The farmer hated to go, he said, but milking was milking, and prepared to go out. Up rose Sam also. The rest of us were content to sit still, but we did not want it thought that we felt the thimbleful of the stuff we swallowed. Sam insisted on milking a cow, and we all went out to a leaky old shed, under which stood four placid bovines. The route was more or less indirect perhaps—the ground was slippery with the rain. In vain the old man protested. Sam would milk, and the party of admirers huddled around in an applauding circle to see the performance. Ward gravely took the stool and placed it under the animal's [illegible] and then lurched to the ground directly back of her, thrust the pail forward under her hind legs, and bravely began his task. It was a meditative cow, and she could stand everything. No milk came down, but something else did, and that was Sam Ward, who, rolling head over heels into a pond, lay sprawling before us. Somebody helped him up. Sam Ward looked first at that cow and then on the *stool*; he picked up the stool, sat on it, and went *to sleep*. The next morning I remember getting out of a feather bed and crawling down to a breakfast with the "biggest" head on shoulders ever carried. It was a quiet meal. Sam didn't care to talk. We climbed into our carriage, wanted to pay our entertainer, who, though a genuine Yankee, declined to take a cent, and were ready to depart. Sam had been thinking of something, and he leaned forward and looked squarely at the farmer.

"'My friend,' he said, 'would you do me a favor? What was that beverage you regaled us with last night? It was a pleasant liquor, but it was muscular, my friend, very muscular, I should judge if taken to excess.'

"The farmer laughed. 'Metheglin,' he said. 'Plain honey and water—just honey and water that's worked a little.'

"Sam fell back in his seat. 'Metheglin,' he murmured. 'Metheglin, grace be thy name. You floored Sam Ward—floored Sam Ward, who has not been floored in years and years. Great be thy name. I'll teach New York a point or two!' And he did."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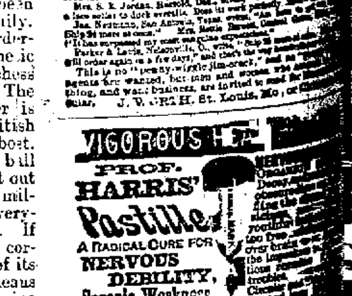
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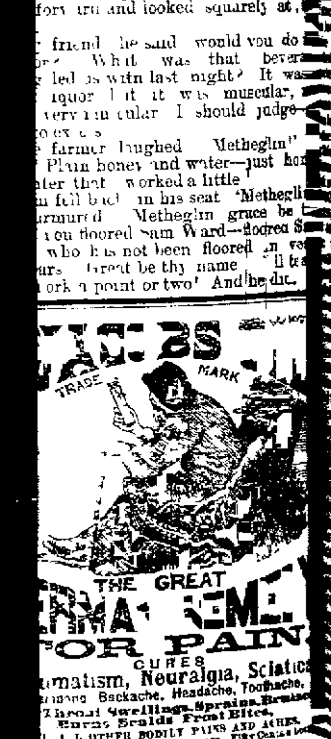

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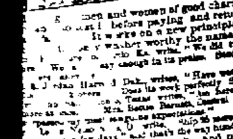

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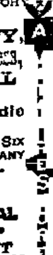

NERVOUS DEBILITY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, Decay, an

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY July 15

Weather cloudy to clearing Yesterday's rain did not reach the eastern section

Overland receipts include 10 bbls currants 5 cs sugar, 10 cs axle grease, 6 bbls glue 1 bbl muffs 50 lbs tobacco

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Last twenty four hours sks wheat 670 ctls oats 30 ctls barley 540 lbs wool 55 lbs hides 81 cs eggs. Also 4603 ctls wheat ctls oats, 187 ctls barley, 30 195 lbs wool 21 8 lbs hides, 85 sks flaxseed from the eastern section

Receipts of produce by leading transportation lines for seven days ending Wednesday noon aggregate 10,329 ctls wheat 1040 bbls flour 10 721 ctls oats 1730 ctls barley 927 ctls bran 1017 ctls middlings, 21 sks potatoes, 20,910 lbs wool, 11 158 lbs hides, 65 sks flaxseed, 19 cs eggs 55 pkgs butter Valley receipts included 6547 ctls wheat 1035 bbls flour oats, 30 ctls barley, 404 ctls bran and 617 For the same week last year receipts were 6258 ctls wheat, 2616 bbls flour, 1720 ctls oats, of which 1383 ctls wheat 1651 bbls flour ctls oats were valley product.

Receipts by principal transportation lines since August 1 last, as compared with a like time last year have been

Articles	1884 1885 Valley	Eastern	1883 1884 Valley	Eastern
heat, ctls	1 786 684	2 111 827	8 6 04	2,052,789
our bbls	191 159	145 383	329 40	170 582
s, ctls	22 261	56 138	109,280	
ley ctls	12 241	56 555	5 408	1 1 0
an, ctls	58 541	19,772	40,33	6 816
ctls	41 186	11 840	34 851	11,005
sks	115 425	1 801	22 621	1,750
lbs	2,421 124	9 839 234	1,705 618	7 060 632
lbs	383 687	838 045	500 386	956,119
bbls	32,039	.	30 274	
ed, sks	25	23 002	2	31,347
lbs	5,246 788	183 270	1 720 367	75 746

IMPORTS—Per str Columbia from San Francisco 391 hf 614 bbls 211 bxs 321 sks sugar, 30 40 cs coffee, 36 mats 509 sks rice, salt, 95 pkgs tea, 173 kgs pickles 50 sks 94 cs canned goods 6 cs mustard 262 cs 12 cs spice, 11 cs soda 140 sks meal 8 cs 8 cs pearl barley 30 cs paste, 130 tins 10 cs baking powder 813 bxs soap, 6 cs 10 cs axle grease 5 hf bbls vinegar, 45 bxs 95 sks 6 cs dried fruit, 10 cs honey 4 cs 4 cs limes, 24 bxs peaches 508 pkgs miscellaneous fruits and vegetables, 100 bxs tin 867 kgs nails limestone, 168 bbls plaster 651 cs sheep dip 1 bx tobacco 44 cs cigars. Also for Astoria, 3 cs cigars 3 bxs tobacco, 35 kgs nails 278 fruits, 3 cs hams 80 sks flour, 100 sks bark, 44 58 cs can goods 200 mats rice 9 cs coffee sugar

FREIGHTS—Tonnage is more freely offered for loading, but continues scarce for any time November Several charters have been in the past few days, 40s for October iron the common rate. Some later on is asking and even higher but this is in little request.

WHEAT—Afternoon political news is of such a as to create excitement in New York Chicago those markets closing higher The news came too late to affect English grain which opened easier Of course there is of war talk, but the very meagre in or of to-day furnishes no firm ground for spec Our market rules very quiet no transactions being reported.

OATS—Very dull, 30@32c quoted for good to feed. Offerings continue free

PROVISIONS—The market has ruled quiet, a small trade lending no new feature of inter Stocks show no material reduction and are weak. Jobbing parcels quoted City hams 10@11c, bacon 9c shoulders 6@8c, cured generally ½@1c less eastern hams bacon 9@10c. Lard in usual business and rules steady Quote best eastern tins 10@ best local in pails 10@10½c common 8c

DRIED FRUIT—Arrivals from California are for interior account and include some ap The local market continues dull and in over as regards the common sorts. Nominal job prices Sun-dried apples and pears 3½@5c, do 4@8c prunes 8@10c sun-dried plums factory do 6@8c, best peaches 12½@13c 2@2 25 per full box.

FRUITS, ETC—California arrivals move free A few melons and cantaloupes were received Jobbing prices quoted Oranges lemons es $1 25, new apples 75c, peaches 90c apricots tomatoes 75c, cucumbers 75c pears $1 corn 25c grapes $1 50 others unchanged

CHICKENS—Quote old $3@4 young $1 50@3 50 well supplied

EGGS—Stocks fair, but the request shows some quote 17@18c

HOPS—Movement almost nothing The general has developed new weakness if any is to be noted. New York mail dates say market continues devoid of animation quota nominal and buyers indifferent to offer interior New York reports indicate satisfacto of growing crop The telegraph quotes New York for medium to choice Pacific In two months the new crop will be seek market and competing with large holding of The outlook apparently favorable to lower prices A San Francisco brewer bought California at 6@6½c. The Oregon and ton fields look well and are confidently to produce a full crop A letter has been from the east in which the writer ex a willingness to contract at 10c, half cash. name given out no doubt he would soon to place all his money The price of pick season will be about half that of last, our population being very desirous of securing at any price.

WOOL—Receipts for the week, 520,940 lbs, includ the valley against 653 959 lbs last week, lbs for the week ending July 1 last Since March 1 receipts have been 1,133 67 and 8,018 103 lbs eastern—a total of 10 The movement is slowly lessening as of the eastern clip has been sent forward shipments of baled have lately been free, market has found little business and in shows sympathy with advices Local transacted all the business done ex in the way of consignments We quote eastern Oregon 11@16c do valley 11 Umpqua 14@17 Very light shrinkage and do better. At San Francisco stocks and steadily accumulating buyers are the market shows a marked degree of do prices being exceedingly low except choice and desirable parcels and weak as Newspaper quotations there cannot be no recent shipments hence found no mar concessions.

York Shipping List of July 8th says has pervaded the market during since our last issue with business to actual wants of consumers and transactions consequently show very proportions. The assortment of new clip all sections compares favorably with seasons but with the exception of the demand continues limited and expectations of dealers Trading in Tex wool has been on a very narrow profit, and it is claimed that in some have barely realized cost Prices at have been so high this season freight, insurance and other incidental have been added to the original outlay, found it difficult to meet have sustaining a loss The sales include scoured California at 36 c and 500 lbs

Shipping List of the 4th inst says of the week have been 2,421 100 lbs do 000 lbs foreign and include 33 000 lbs at 20c. While there is more activity market than noticed for some previous there is no improvement in prices and no of improvement. Manufacturers are at the low rates that have been cur time, and they would not hesitate to from the market if higher prices were The production of our mills is being placed old contracts New business is com light and gives very little encourage to stock up for future wants While therefore, have been a good average for there has been no pressing demand and time stocks are rapidly accumulating condition of things is there any pros improvement?" If wool is purchased now prices in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Michi turn out a profitable investment? Wool last year in anticipation of a Liver but this change has not been realized questionable if the prospects of trade are favorable or encouraging now than at year."

HIDES, SKINS, ETC—In light trading, and shows no life Values generally weak, at 5c. Quote dry hides 15@16c wet off. Furs and skins quoted Dark valley summer deerskins 20@ winter 15@20c, eastern Oregon summer do winter 12½@15c, elkskins 8c following sell by the skin Black brown do 50c@$5, dark fisher $2 50@5, silver fox $20@25, cross do $2@5, lynx 37½@50c prime dark marten mink 10@40c land otter $1 50@5 50 wolverine 50c@$1 50.

The Merchandise Market.

report a uniformly good trade and to and from store the conclu such is the general experience and rail freights are of usual for distribution of these Grocers are running staple articles, the request Leading grocery lines active trade and it has been difficult to meet demands for sugar and rice The movement in harvesting and farm machinery shows no decided falling off, although the season is well advanced Other lines find a fairly active business Imports of grain bags are large Trade is less active as the heaviest requests have been met by late contracts The salmon run for the past week fell behind expectations and is now described as being only fair The usually large July run should now be reported but if accounts are to be believed it has not fairly set in The market rules quiet foreign buyers of prominence holding off for more definite accounts of the pack One writes that the short pack cry has been so often given as to create grave doubts of a short canning this year when reports so generally agree that it must be light. In the week the Hindoo has taken berth for England, the Carnarvon Castle going already in berth The Birmah will be due about the 20th. Rail shipments for July will exceed those of June, while the San Francisco movement is showing no increase The Columbia brought 100 bxs tin from San Francisco, and the Oregon took out 77 bxs terne plates

The San Francisco *Commercial News* in its summary for last week says Coffee imports are slacking off leading to a belief that the bulk of the season's crop of Central American has been received, the last steamer from Panama brought only 30.8 sacks rates are steady, and it is evident the lowest point in price has been touched The local demand has been fair with moderate sales, the aggregate for the week being 2000 bags There is some inquiry but no transactions on eastern account. Teas are remarkably quiet and void of any features of interest. Receipts of new crop so far have been small and confined to high priced grades but 2135 packages were received from Hong Kong per steamer Oceanic which arrived on the 7th instant No material change in prices has been reported The market for mixed China rice has been excited and large amounts have changed hands during the week at steadily advancing prices, the last sales reported from first hands were effected at $4 80 per 2 mats The market is firm with an upward tendency other descriptions of China have advanced slightly in sympathy although but little inquired for trade being confined almost wholly to mixed varieties, receipts per last steamer from Hong Kong were 3327 packages recent telegraphic dispatches from China confirm the report of extensive damage and loss of crops in the Canton province by floods Hawaiian rice shows less strength, the steamer Alameda arrived from the islands on the 8th with 7231 bags, several carloads of Carolina have lately been received from the east by rail and others are now due Refined sugars in active demand, the low prices favoring consumption Syrups are unchanged with a fair business reported there is sound demand for molasses for manufacturing purposes no stock of importance in market, hence full prices are obtainable Spices are steady Pepper is firm at rates quoted Sago and tapioca are a half cent higher Boiled linseed oil in cases is quoted to the trade at 60c per gallon, no other changes are reported Benzine is firm at 17½c All the common brands of Liverpool salt have shaded off in prices and are now selling at $14 per ton from warehouse, domestic kinds are steady at rates long current The market for canned salmon is without features of special interest, buyers are holding off and there is no disposition shown on the part of holders to crowd the market A light steady business is reported but no transactions of magnitude prices are unchanged A good trade is reported in new and old Pacific codfish. Operations in fruit canning are being conducted on a large scale this season The fruit crop is immense prices are extremely low and canneries have secured most of their stock directly from the growers more care than usual has been exercised in electing the best qualities at the proper stage of ripeness for packing, and it is simply a fair statement that the average quality of canned fruits packed this season will be superior in all respects to that of any past season while it is believed the entire range of prices will be lower than heretofore, canneries are now packing largely on peaches, the yield and average quality being unusually fine. Free receipts of tinplate just at hand have for the time being a rather softening effect on the market which, however may soon disappear if canning continues as brisk as it promises.

THE LOCAL MARKET

BEANS—Very quiet 1¾c for best sorts

BREAD ETC — Quiet, only a local demand ruling Quote ship 3½, pilot 4@4½c soda crackers 5@6c others 6@14c

COAL OIL—Quote 27@30c

COFFEE—Steady in a local way and prices are not expected to show new weakness Quote Rio, 13c Costa Rica, 11½@12½c, Salvador and Guatemala 9½@10½c best Java, 18@20c.

CANNED GOODS— Quotations are for old pack But little new has been received so far and it of early sorts lower values are considered quite certain with new stocks Quote jobbing prices Corn $1 25@1 50, tomatoes, 2½s 95c gallons $2 75, pie peaches, $1 50@1 75, table peaches $2 25 assorted pie fruits, 2½s $1 50, gallons, $3 75.

PICKLES—Weak, quote kegs 5s $1 40, 3s $1 25.

RICE—Stocks have continued low and Island was quite out of the market until late, when the lower cost caused the price here to fall back to 7c There has been fair trading in China lately, and $4 85@5 is quoted according to parcel

SALT—Steady in a local way, quote fine Liverpool $16, $18 and $20 and half ground coast $9 50@10 50 The Moltke due next month, has about 200 tons

SUGARS—Good demand and prices steady. We quote barrels Extra C, 6¾c, golden C, 6¼c D 6½c, cube, crushed, fine crushed and powdered, 7¾c, dry granulated, 7½c, half barrels ½c and boxes ¾c additional. Dealers are quite out of Ds and are unable to obtain enough of Cs to meet demands

CHEESE—Local quoted weak at 11½@12½c.

BAGS ETC —In fair trade and values are steady Quote wheat $5 40@5 50 wool, 38@40c twine, 35c

THE MEAT MARKET

Quotations are prices paid to dealers by slaughterers for whole carcasses or on foot.

BEEF—Best conditioned quoted 3½c gross.

MUTTON—Quoted 2½@2½c.

VEAL—Good conditioned 8@9c.

LAMBS—Best bring $2.

HOGS—Small request live 4@4½c. dressed 5½@6c

ASSOCIATED PRESS MARKETS

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

NEW YORK, July 15 —Governments were dull and weak especially threes and fours. Stocks were active and very strong especially for Vanderbilts, Lackawanna and Grangers The total sales to-day were 474,974 shares an increase over yesterday of 47,790 shares and decidedly the largest day's business of this year The trading in St Paul, Lackawanna, Lake Shore, New York Central and Northwestern amounted to over 68 per cent of the day's business Instead of being feverish and irregular, as yesterday, the stocks mentioned moved steadily upward until Lackawanna rose from 96¾ to 100⅛ New York Central from 92⅜ to 96⅞ and Lake Shore from 61⅝ to 63¼ the highest prices of the day being reached shortly before 2 o'clock at the same time Pacific Mail was weak, on a rumor that the dividend would be passed and also on account of probabilities that the Australian line will be taken off after November next It is semi officially stated however that the suspension of the Australian service will be no loss to the company as it has never made any money from that route The usual quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent was declared after payment of which it was stated the company will have about $400 000 cash on hand The stock was not active, and closed ⅜ lower than last evening In the early part of the last hour there was a fractional reaction which was recovered and again lost before the close of the board, the market finally closing weak at a fraction below the highest prices of the day

The *Mining Express* says Mining shares were dull Sutro sold at 16 Bulwer 40 Horn Silver 20 Alta 40 Consolidated Pacific 50 and Plymouth 10

MONEY BONDS AND STOCKS

NEW YORK July 15 —Money easy at 1 Prime paper 4@5 Foreign exchange dull and unchanged

BONDS

3s	103¾	4s	122
4½s	112¾	Pac 6s	12?½

STOCKS

American Express	93	N Y Central	9?
Canadian Pacific	43⅛	Or Navigation	4
Canada Southern	32⅞	Transcontinental	11
Central Pacific	31	Improvement	21½
Burlington	27⅝	Pacific Mail	4?⅞
Lackawanna	99¾	Panama	9?
D & R G	6	Rock Island	1?
Erie	12	St Paul	76⅞
Kansas Texas	18¼	Texas Pacific	12¾
Lake Shore	64⅞	Union Pacific	52¾
Louisville Nashville	38⅝	U. S. Express	51½
Michigan Central	56⅝	Fargo	108
Northern Pacific	18¾	Western Union	68¾
N P Preferred	42⅛		

Petroleum, steady at 95½.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

New York July 15.

CLOSED

Pacific Mail	48⅝	N P Preferred	42
Western Union	67⅞	Transcontinental	14
Northwestern	96⅞	Union Pacific	52¾
Lake Shore	6?⅝	N J Common	38
N Y Central	93⅝		

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCK MARKET

SAN FRANCISCO July 15

Hale & Norcross	6 50	Best & Belcher	2 10
Savage	2 10	Gould & Curry	1 40
Sierra Nevada	1 20	Mexican	
Chollar	1 10	Ophir	1 10
Potosi	35	Union	
Navajo	1 00	Con Cala. & Va	1 60
Overman	.5	Alta	

The market ruled weak and dull

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.

CHICAGO, July 15.—Wheat was excited and higher, on war news from London, 89c July, 90⅞c August, September sold up to 93c, and closed 92¾@92⅞c Corn, higher, 47c July, 46⅝c August, 45⅞c September. Oats, higher, 32c July, 26⅝c August, 26⅝c September. Rye, steady at 58c.

Pork, higher, $10 47½ August. Lard, higher, $6 70 August. Boxed meats steady, dry salted shoulders $3 90@4 short rib sides $5 65@5 70 short clear sides $5 85@5 90.

Whisky firm at $1 15.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKETS

LIVERPOOL July 15 —Wheat, quiet and steady supply good Corn dull New mixed western 4s 5d per cental

Markets by Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS

SAN FRANCISCO July 15 —Chartered for lumber from Humboldt to Guaymas schr Laurita

Receipts—Wheat 5.00 ctls flour 1800 sks oats 1200 ctls potatoes 4500 sks, barley, 5200 ctls

Freights—Quiet no demand

Wheat—The market is firm under telegraphic reports of a Russian advance on Herat. Pending further advices we quote No 1 shipping $1 40@1 45 buyer 1885 active and higher $1 54@1 55¾ buyer season $1 64⅛ with light business doing

During the afternoon session wheat was very active and excited on call prices advancing rapidly and closing strong at $1 57⅛@1 58½ buyer 1885 and $1 66⅛@1 67⅛ buyer the season Spot wheat firmer $1 47½ bid for new and $1 45¾ bid for old

Barley Spot market not quotably changed as to prices but the undertone is weak. Quote $1 15@1 20 for No 1 feed, futures weaker buyer 1885 $1 26⅛@1 26

Oats Dull quotations unchanged

Potatoes—Dull and weak at 50@60c

Hides—Firmer 17c

Wool—Very quiet scarcely anything doing

Bags—Weak at $1 75@

Provisions—Rather firmer

Salmon—Steady

Stocks of old crop remaining on hand July 1st are estimated as follows Flour 70 500 barrels wheat 82 900 centals barley 108 000 centals oats 104 000 centals

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO July 14 — Wheat, opening 88¾ August 90 September 92¾ October At noon 86⅝ July 88⅝ August 90¾ September 92⅝ October Closed 89 July 90⅝ August 92⅝ September 94 October

Pork Higher $10 ⅞ August lard steady Short ribs higher $5 67⅛ August short ribs cash

NEW YORK MARKETS

NEW YORK July 15 —Wheat opened 99⅝c August $1 02 September $1 04 October At noon $1 00⅛ cash, $1 00⅝ August, $1 02⅛ September, $1 04⅝ October closed $1 01 July, $1 02 August, $1 03 September, $1 05⅜ October

MONEY MARKET

SAN FRANCISCO July 15 —Sterling exchange on London banks 60 days $4 83¾@4 84 documentary $4 82½@4 83¾ Transfers, 10

NEW YORK, July 15 —Silver bullion, 1000 fine per fine ounce, $ 06⅞

Sterling exchange prime banks, long, $4 84½ short $4 86

Good commercial, from 1 to ¼c lower, documentary 2 to 1½c lower

U S bonds 3s $1 03⅛ 4½s $1 12⅝ 4s $1 22⅛

LONDON July 15 —Consols opened 100 and closed 99⅛ money

Silver bullion, English standard, 925 fine, per fine ounce 49 3-16.

LONDON MARKETS

LONDON July 15 —Floating cargoes —Weaker

Cargoes on passage and for shipment —Neglected

Mark Lane—Slow

Cargo quotations—No 2 spring, off coast, 33s No 2 red winter do, 31s California do 34s, prompt shipment 36s

English country markets—Quiet

Imports of wheat and flour into U K past week Wheat 275 000 to 280 000 qrs flour, 130,000 to 135 000 barrels.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL July 15 —Spot wheat —Very quiet.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

SHIPPING NOTES

Str Oregon passed out at 4 P M yesterday for San Francisco

A schooner passed in yesterday for Knappton, supposed to be the Dare from San Francisco June 28

Br iron ship British Army 1280 tons now at San Pedro comes to this port

Bktne Wrestler previously reported coming here to load for Melbourne has arrived at Tacoma.

Br iron ship Nagpore 1203 tons now at Port Moody comes to this port

Br iron bark Primera, 597 tons Liverpool March 25 for Brisbane, comes to this port

Br ship Killochan at San Francisco from Glasgow, met a heavy gale May 11 Captain Manson had five ribs broken, the first officer had three fingers broken and two men were injured at the wheel by a heavy sea.

A new lighthouse has been completed on Mayne Island Active pass British Columbia. It is a fixed white light visible twelve miles and will be noticed by all vessels bound to or from Nanaimo

Bktne Makah, hence to Panama via San Francisco made the run from the latter port in 31 days

DOMESTIC PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15 —Arrived—Str Beda, Portland ship Oriental Tacoma; Br sh City of Benares Newcastle A, str San Pedro Tacoma bk Columbia Pt. Discovery schr Emma Utter, Coos bay bk Southern Chief Nanaimo.

Sailed Str State of California, Portland str Alameda Honolulu, str San Blas, Panama sh Mount Washington Puget Sound sh Ivanhoe Seattle bk Astoria Seattle bk Mendota Burrard Inlet bktn Wellfoot Gray's Harbor schr Norway Coos Bay

SEATTLE July 15 —Arrived—Bk Henry Buck

PORT LUDLOW July 15 —Sailed—Brig W H. Meyer

TATOOSH July 15.—Passed in 14—Bk Ferris S Thompson San Francisco for Departure bay

PORT BLAKELEY July 15 —Arrived 14—Schr Reporter San Francisco

TACOMA, July 15 —Arrived—Bktn Wrestler, Panama.

CAPE HANCOCK July 15.—Passed out —Str Willamette for Seattle and schr Alcalde for San Francisco 4 P M — Bar smooth weather cloudy wind northwest, velocity 12 miles

THE HOTELS

INTERNATIONAL.

J Graham Kalama
G Gusman, do
J L Combs, Brownville
Miss G Gilmore, do
W Campbell, Illinois
E Jephson, & wf, W T
B Griffin, Iowa
J Hunter, Ontario
D C Jones Scranton
M Rudoy & wf, Minn
A Skinner Ont
Hattsfen, Ashland
Howard, do
s Breen & fm, Albany
J Perkins, Fon du Lac
Cleveland, McMinnvl
Clark, do
H Andrews do
Robin, Yamhill
Myers, Astoria
Elkins Astoria
Roberts do
Kent Kansas

J McDonald, Baker City
T A Ous, do
C Peterson, Astoria
Ole Olsen, do
N N Nymand, do
H Muller, do
J M Samuel, Chicago
R R McIntyre, Bay City
A A Wales, do
J McBride Minn
J B Hamilton Oregon
C W Allen O S L
E E Cordy, Bonneville
Mrs A Assell, Corvallis
Miss Assell, do
I Wicks, Kalama
G A Griswold, Pac Ex Co
P Vollner, Astoria
I H Solomon, Oakland
D Frazer, Michigan
J B Nelson Montana
I Lumsblum Astoria
B Campbell, Corvallis

ST CHARLES.

V Gray Grayville
F Brown do
rs Winston, Oreg City
rs Cook, do
Catlin, wf & 3 ch, W T
S Wilkes St Helens
D Parker & wf, Millin
S W Pomeroy, do
D Kelty McCoy
C Dunbar Goldendale
rs M Summers Ottawa
J Beesan, Vancouver
Stinll, do
Lautz Green Bay
J Calkins do
rs Bowman, Springfield
C Raugher, Dalles
V Koontz Halsey
urs Shunk do
iss Shunk, do
W Fletcher Colfax
Mrs M N Swanson Eng
Miss M Swanson do
Swanson do

W P Nall, Eugene
Hon J Chenowith, Oaklnd
J F Lowe, Salem
J S Clongner, Scappoose
W H Black Lewis River
J B Elbran & wf, Astoria
P Patterson, do
J R James Centralia
C W Barlow, do
H B Borthwick Cas Mills
Hon C E Watson, Empire
Hon J M Siglin, Coos Bay
F P Baker Minden
O P Crawford, do
F B Crow, Knappa
J D Miller Miller's Sta
W G French Baltimore
G Maguire do
C H Stewart Albany
N H Nye, Oakland, Or
F W Carlpton Omaha
J J McFarkey do
J Van Winkle Cheyenne

QUIMBY

Brewer Forest Grove
Mrs S Wilson Oregon
Pettits, Victoria
J Rick Council Bluffs
W Warren South Prair
J S Mitchell, do
Jepsan do
C Fawcett Corvallis
R Rupert Oregon
S Jackson, do
C Draper St Paul
J Cuthim do
Schoonauer Lima O
Mrs Schoonauer, do
A Rhodes Albany
F Mattoon, Corvallis
A Oelhofer Wisconsin
V L Jayes Toronto

S Wilson, Oregon
E B Beechar S F
Mrs R S Boothby Seattle
W H McFadden do
Mrs R S Boothby, do
R Price Astoria
Mrs Price, do
B E Smith Alton Ind
W Leon rd do
J H Jones do
W Thompson, St Louis
Mrs Thompson do
Miss J Thompson do
Miss H Thompson do
J L Scott Helena
P B Church Tacoma
C Shourds Roseburg
G Hagadan Oregon

MERCHANT

G Fink Dalles
J Lambert Dalles
C C Ramsey do
Miss Alice McGary S F
Miss M McGary S F
C E Veedder N Y
C W Turtle Frankford
H J Sawyer Jacksonvil
H Demming Rooster Ill
A C Drumond Anacond
Miss E Mendenhall do
Mrs A C Drumond do
Miss A Drumond do

D W Robbins, Walla W
D D Franklin do
Mrs Ed McGary S F
Miss M y McGary S F
J M Patterson N Y
J B Ellis Olympia
R Fisher Greene river
Dr V Plamber S F
J Belmont Astoria
H Frank in do
Mrs Franklin do
Miss Franklin, do

ESMOND

O Forrest Oakland
Capt Wm ant Yaquina b
H W Newton Petite Flat
F Buscombe Ontario
S Wright & son Iowa
G N Calver Idaho
L Corby & wf St Louis
A H Hurlburt & wf New Haven Conn
A C Stevens Pennsylvan
T I Judkins Eugene
B I Jones, McMinn
D A Clarke, Seattle

J Rosenberg & wf N Y
J J Frank, do
A E Bixlers Pendleton
A Breaty London
Miss Breaby do
C C Curby & wf S F
E B McFarland wf, ch & maid Dalles
F P Atkins, St Paul
T E Lancers Tacoma
F D Forrest, do
W Ward, do

GILMAN

Mrs H Goodman Gervais
J J Murphy Salem
D S Vernon Victoria
J O Russell do
J R Morrison, Omaha
F M Conklin do
H L Hall, do
A Brown England
W T Hewitt Leavenwor
Miss H Smith, do

G Kirkland Olympia
A Schlesinger, S F
S Powers do
W B Sargent do
I T Smith, Leavenworth
Mrs L T Smith, do
W Sprague, do
Mrs W Sprague, do
Mrs Gardener do
Mrs J B Lamber, do

HOLTON.

J Saquin & wf, C Bluffs
C Haack, city
J J Heffeman, S F
P Freidenreich, S F
C C Garrett & wf, Daytn
R J Sommerville, Padilla
Mrs Frazer, Astoria

C B Pond & wf, Yale
Otis Sprague, Tacoma
F W Lawer, S F
F G Wheeler, N Y
M Nimis & wf, Gervais
L S Carter, Sauvies Isld

Cross as Sam to ma"

Dr cross so man in Kich ... lives dar" said the driver as we approached a wayside home, and stopped to ask accommodations for the night. At supper and after mine host scowled at every one found fault with everything and I was wondering if he would not growl if the heavenly halo didn't fit him when the mention being made of the comfort of his he said 'I didn't like its form. Its tail should have been shaped.'

The next morning he appeared half ended at our offering pay for his hospitality My companion however made him accept as a present a sample from his case of goods

Six weeks later I drew up at the same house The stepped briskly from the porch and greeted me cordially. I could scarcely believe that this clear complexioned, bright-eyed a limited fellow and the morose being of a few weeks back were the same He inquired after my companion of the former visit and regretted he wasn't with me "said his wife" we are both much indebted to him"

"How?" I asked in surprise

"For this wonderful change in my husband. Your friend when leaving handed him a bottle of Warner's safe cure He took it and two other bottles and now—" "And now" he broke in "from an ill feeling growling old bear I am healthy and so cheerful my wife declares she has fallen in love with me again"

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JAMES JACKSON, Chief Justice of Georgia.
Atlanta, September 1884.

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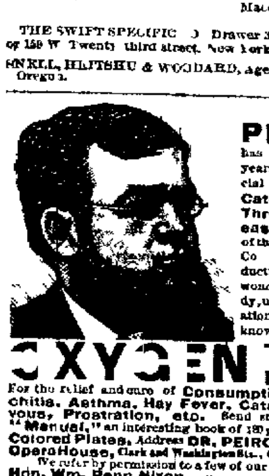
POISON OAK —A lady here has been entirely cured of poison oak poison by the use of two bottles of S. S. S. R. S. BRADFORD Tiptonville Tenn.

ULCERS 25 YEARS —A member of my church has been cured of an ulcerated leg of 25 years standing with two bottles of Swift's Specific.
P H CRUMPLER, Pastor Methodist Church
Macon, Georgia.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO Drawer 3, Atlanta Ga. or 159 W Twenty third street. New York.

SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD, Agents Portland Oregon.



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6	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting	.25
7	Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	.25
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
12	Whites, too Profuse Periods	.25
13	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25
16	Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Agues	.50
17	Piles, Blind or Bleeding	.50
19	Catarrh, acute or chronic, Influenza	.50
20	Whooping Cough, violent coughs	.50
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32	Disease of the Heart, Palpitation	1.00

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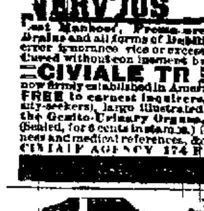

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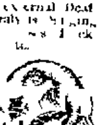
BOTH SEXES consult confidentially

If in trouble call or write Delays are dangerous

EYE and EAR.

Inflammation of the Ear Inflammation or Catarrh internal or external Deafness or Paralysis Singing or Roaring



Acute or Chronic Inflammation of the Eye Lids or Globe and Far and Near Sightedness Inversion of Lids Scrofulous Eyes Dimness of Vision or Blindness of one or both Eyes Ulcerations Inflammation Abscess Tumors of Lid or Globe, Cancer of Lid or Ball Paralysis of the Nerve of the Eye Closing of the Eye Duct Catarrh or Squinting, Neuralgia, Foreign Bodies in the Eyes Wild Hairs Cross Eyes, Burns or Wounds of the Lachrymal Duct Inflamed or Closed ness, Fistula Syphilitic Sore Eyes in the Eyes Pain or Exposure to the hot Eyes Soreness Mattering

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MANHOOD AND WOMANHOOD
The Worst Cases Completely Restored to Health and Enjoyment of Life.

READ WITH CARE

The Press, the Pulpit and the Doctor Room are silent on the diseases of the Sexual Organism. A false delicacy withholds a true knowledge in regard to Physical Laws, and life wrecks, shattered humanity insanity and premature graves fill the world.

Says PROF W C WOODBRIDGE

There is a topic in Physiology which artificial modesty has covered up, until a solitary but fatal vice is spreading desolation through our schools and families unnoticed and unknown It pervades all classes of society It is estimated that among the American people ninety males and thirty females out every hundred suffer from its effects.'

The glassy eye, the pale face the blue circle under the eyes the bent figure the pimpled skin the irritable and morose disposition and the failing mind all speak the effects of the curse of this solitary vice No race, nation or position is exempt from this soul destroying scourge It runs riot among the houses of civilization and prevails to a fearful extent among savage nations.

It fills our insane asylums and drives thousands to suicide It plucks the rose of health from the youthful cheek and fills our streets with an endless procession of nervous prematurely aged men and women, with loss of manhood and womanhood. "That distinguished physician SIR ASTLEY COOPER wrote

No gentle spring is here, no blooming summer or fruitful autumn but all is winter—a drear desolate barren winter in which the springs of life are frozen manly and womanly capacity destroyed."

Loss of Manhood may be traced to Debility or weakness of the organs arising from excess of violent disease deficiency of brain power, affections of the brain or spinal cord, congestion of the vesiculæ seminales, stricture etc.

FIRST STAGE—Lassitude Disinclination to Exertion, Irritable Temper Nervousness Flushing of the Face, Dark Circles under the Eyes, Paleness of the Face and Lips, Pimples or Flesh Worm, at night restlessness, Nocturnal Emissions.

SECOND STAGE—Inaptitude for business or study, Headache, uneasy feeling in the head, Impaired Memory Difficulty in Calculating Correctly, Melancholy, Irritability, Love of Solitude Extreme Depression or Nervousness, a Whitish Sediment in Urine

THIRD STAGE—More or less Derangement of System, Intellectual Faculties Weakened Hypochondriasis, Forgetfulness, Despondency Irritability Complexion sallow, Eyes Sunken Wasting of the Organs, Unconscious Diurnal Emissions, Frightful Dreams, etc, etc.

Like causes produce like results, modified by the difference in sex and constitution. The increased nervous susceptibility of women exposes them to even more terrible results than men Nervous Exhaustion is induced with all the above noticed consequences. But in general it is more noticed in the Lame Back, Bearing Down, Leucorrhea, Ulceration, Prolapsus Irritation, etc. Call on, or address,

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SIGHT EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Washington, Chicago, St Louis, Denver Omaha, San Francisco and various points in Oregon, Washington Idaho, Montana and British Columbia.
EXCHANGE sold on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort and Hongkong

L. HAWKINS, Manager J P MARSHALL, Cashier
AINSWORTH & CO.,
BANKERS,
Third and Oak
TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
A Safe Deposit Department
Connected with the Bank.
SAFES RENTED on easy terms.
Superior facilities for the safe keeping of special deposits.

First National Bank
OF PORTLAND,
President . HENRY FAILING
Vice President . H. W. CORBETT
Cashier. . G. E. WITHINGTON
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.
SIGHT EXCHANGE & TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco
SIGHT and SIXTY DAY BILLS drawn in sum to suit on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort on the Main, Hongkong
COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms at all accessible points

London and San Francisco Bank.
LIMITED.
Capital and Reserve . . . $2,300,000
Head Office, 22 Old Broad st. London.
This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business, makes loans, discounts bills, and issues commercial and travellers' credits, available in any city in the world.
Portland Branch, 48 First st.
W MACKINTOSH, Manager.

Bank of British Columbia.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid up Capital and Reserve ... $2,000,000
Head Office, 28 Cornhill, London.
Branches—Portland, San Francisco, Victoria.
This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business. Loans made, Bills discounted and Commercial Credits granted. Deposits received on current account, subject to check, also on special certificate. FRED K TOWNSEND Manager.

D. P THOMPSON, President | F DEKUM, Vice Prest. | R. L. DURHAM, Cashier
The Portland Savings Bank
OF PORTLAND, OR.,
PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS,
Transacts a general Banking Business Receives Accounts subject to check and sells Exchange on New York, San Francisco and all principal points in the Northwest.
Directors:
D. P. Thompson, J. W. Brazee, M. S. Burrell,
Frank Dekum, E. J. Jeffery, W. V. Spencer
E. S. Kearney, R. M. Wade, W. H. Smith.
S. Hirsch, Geo. H. Durham,
Union Block, cor Second and Stark Sts.

THE
PORTLAND NATIONAL
BANK.
TRANSACTS GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,
ACCOUNTS kept, subject to check.
SELLS EXCHANGE on San Francisco and New York.
MAKES COLLECTIONS on favorable terms.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

Metropolitan Savings Bank.
N. E Cor. First and Stark sts, Portland, Or
Transacts a General Banking Business, allows interest on deposits as follows
On 3 months certificates 4 per cent.
On 6 months certificates 5 per cent.
On 12 months certificates 6 per cent.
Directors
W W Thayer, H W Scott, Ira F. Powers,
L D Shattuck, H W Monastes, C. H Lewis,
C. P Hogue, J E. Smith, R. Williams,
Van B DeLashmutt.

Willamette Savings Bank
OF PORTLAND, OR.,
TRANSACTS GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
ACCOUNTS kept, subject to check.
SELLS EXCHANGE on San Francisco and New York
MAKES COLLECTIONS on favorable terms.
PAYS INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Directors:
President, James Steel, Vice President W C Johnson, Cashier, I. A. Macrum, J Loewenberg, J W Cook, B. L. Foyt, J F Watson, J K. Gill, L Fleischner.

NO RISK.
PORTLAND MORTGAGES,
7 and 8 per cent GUARANTEED,
NEGOTIATED FOR LENDERS.
CORRESPONDENCE
Is solicited, and every information and facility or examination will be furnished by applying to
WILLIAM REID, President.

OREGON AND WASHINGTON
Mortgage Savings Bank
91 First street, Portland, Or.
Rates of Interest on Deposits,
Three months 4 per cent.
Six months, 5 "
Nine months, 5½ "
One Year 6 "
LOANED ON MORTGAGES
$7,957,603 in 10½ Years.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO.,
Shipping and Commission Merchants,
AGENTS FOR
The British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co., L'd.
Import and offer for sale—Steam and Household Coal, Foundry Coke, Pig Iron, Fire Bricks English Salt, Cement, Soda Crystals, Soda Ash, Caustic and Bicarb. Soda, Coke Charcoal and Roofing Tin Plate Block Tin, New and Second-hand Grain Bags, etc
Office—Corner First and A streets.
Wharf—Mersey Dock, foot of G st.
BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO., San Francisco.
BALFOUR, WILLIAMSON & CO., Liverpool.

RIVER STEAMERS.

Steamer Manzanillo
Leaves Morrison street wharf every alternate morning at 6 o'clock, Sundays excepted. On Mondays and Fridays for SKAMOKAWA, and on Wednesdays for CLATSKANIE and wayside landings returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
PEOPLE'S FREIGHTING CO.,
C BUREAU President,
A. S FOSTER, Sec'y and Treas'r

FOR TILLAMOOK.
STR. A. B FIELD, CAPT. GABRIELSON will leave Astoria once a week weather permitting until further notice during August Sept and Oct Freight per O. R. & N. Co. will connect at Astoria. Rate from Portland and Astoria to Hobsonville [illegible] per ton Passage from Astoria $5 Address
BADOLLET & CO Astoria

Vancouver Transportation Co.'s
STRS. LURLINE or VANCOUVER,
Capt. Jas. T Gray, leave Portland at 3 P. M. and Vancouver at 9 A. M. daily, Sundays excepted. For freight or passage apply on board at foot of Alder street.
TOWING between 10 A. M and 2 P. M.

SELLWOOD TIME TABLE.
The steamer CITY OF SELLWOOD
Will make regular trips from foot of Taylor street each day between Portland, Sellwood, Milwaukie and Oswego touching at City View Park, Red House and River View Cemetery every trip.
WEEK DAYS—Leave Sellwood 6:20 8.30 A M 1 30 and 5 P. M. Leave Portland 7 and 11 A. M. 4 and 6 30 P M.
SUNDAY TRIPS—Leave Sellwood 8 30, 10 30 and 11 30 A M, 1 30 and 5 P M. Leave Portland 8, 10 and 11 A M., 2, 4 and 6 P M.
At 7 A. M and 2 P M leaves Portland for Milwaukie, White House and Oswego Returning leaves Oswego at 8 A. M at 1 P M, touching at all intermediate points up and down.

Portland and LaCamas Route.
On and after April 13 the STEAMER TRAVELLER will leave Morrison street daily except Sunday for LaCamas, at 2 P M. Leave LaCamas for Portland at 7 A. M., calling at Vancouver either way, Fishers' and all intermediate landings. For freight or passage apply at dock or on boat. W S BUCHANAN, Master

[illegible]

On July 11th, and every succeeding Saturday until the close of the season the Lurline will leave Portland at 9 P M connecting with the Ilwaco boats Sunday morning
Returning will leave Astoria Sunday evening on arrival of Ilwaco steamer Gen. Miles.
These trips will give business men, clerks and mechanics an opportunity to spend Sunday on the beach without loss of time

For Cowlitz River.
Steamer JOS. KELLOGG, from foot of Yamhill street, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 A. M. via Willamette Slough, touching at St. Helens Columbia City Kalama, Carroll's Point, Rainier Cedar Landing Monticello, Freeport and way points. From Freeport Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Oregon City Route.
The splendid new STEAMER MULTNOMAH leaves out of Morrison street daily (including Sunday) at 9:30 A M and 4.30 P M. for Oregon City and way ports. Leaves Oregon City for Portland at 7 A. M. and 2 30 P M For freight or passage apply at Morrison street dock. WILLAMETTE STEAMBOAT CO
W H POPE, Sec. H W WINCH Pres.

For Astoria—Fast Time.
STR. TELEPHONE
LEAVE MORRISON ST TUESDAY & THURSDAY at 6 A. M —on Sunday at 9 A. M. Returning leaves Astoria, Monday Wednesday, Friday, 6 A M.
ON SATURDAY MAKES ROUND TRIP Leaves Portland at 6 A. M and Astoria at 2 P M , reaching Portland at 8 30 P M
Close connection at Astoria for Seaside and Ilwaco, at Kalama with N P R R to Sound.
Round Trip Tickets—To Astoria $2 50 Seaside $5 Ilwaco $3 75 E. A. SEELY Agent Portland
U B SCOTT Pres't. Telephone No 31

INSURANCE.

Union Insurance Company
OF SAN FRANCISCO.
FIRE AND MARINE.
Capital - - - $750,000.
BRANCH OFFICE FOR OREGON,
North side Stark bet. Front & First, Portland.
JAMES S REED Agent.

INSURE
IN THE
STATE INSURANCE COMPANY
NON-COMPACT.
Insures Only Private Dwellings and Contents, Farm, School and Church Property.
APPLY TO
W. A. DALY & SON
Insurance Agents and Money Brokers,
106 FIRST ST.

State Insurance Company.
Salem, Oregon.
The leading Company of the Pacific Northwest, and the only company doing business in Oregon and Washington that does NOT belong to a compact or combination. Has the largest re-insurance reserve to amount at risk, and smallest per cent. of losses and general expenditures to premiums received of any company on the Pacific Coast. Insures only private dwellings, schoolhouses, churches and farm property Reliable indemnity at adequate rates.

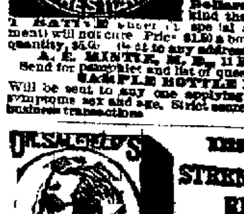
Phenix Insurance Company
BROOKLYN, N Y
Queen Insurance Company,
OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
NEW YORK LIFE INS. CO.,
Cash Assets $59,000,000.
AMERICAN SURETY CO.
160 BROADWAY, N Y
American Steam Boiler Insurance Company,
178 Broadway N Y
Lloyd Plate Glass Insurance Company,
63 William street, N Y
Agents for the above companies—
F. V. ANDREWS & CO., 25 Pine st.

THE OREGON
[illegible]
OF PORTLAND, OR.
M W FECHHEIMER........President
H. W. CORBETT........Vice President
EDWARD HALL........Secretary

AGENCY
London Assurance Corporation of London, Eng.
Established A. D 1720.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE—81 STARK ST

THE THAMES & MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LIVERPOOL.
Capital........$2,000,000
Reserve fund, (in addition)........£375,000
Deposit in Oregon........$10,000
Agency in Portland at No. 5 First street.
PHILIP G. SCHUYLER, Agent.

GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY



Is a certain cure for NERVOUS DEBILITY LOST MANHOOD Prostatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, and all the evil effects of youthful follies and excesses.
DR. MINTIE, who is a regular physician, graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, will agree to forfeit Five Hundred Dollars for a case of the kind the VITAL RESTORATIVE (under his special advice and treatment) will not cure. Price $1.50 a bottle, four times the quantity, $5.00 Sent to any address, confidentially.
A. E. MINTIE, M. D., 11 Kearney st., S. F.
Send for pamphlet and list of questions
SAMPLE BOTTLE FREE
Will be sent to any one applying by letter, stating symptoms sex and age. Strict secrecy in regard to all business transactions.

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING REMEDY and NERVE TONIC
CURES WITH UNFAILING CERTAINTY Nervous and Physical Debility, Loss of Vitality, Seminal Weakness, Virile Decline, Involuntary Weakening Drains upon the System, Over-sensitive Conditions, PROSTATITIS Kidney and Bladder Complaints, Diseases of the Blood, Eruptions, and all evil effects of youthful follies and excesses, RESTORING VIGOR OF MANHOOD HOWEVER COMPLICATED THE CASE MAY BE A PERMANENT CURE ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED. Price $2 50 per bottle, or five bottles for $10 Sent upon receipt of price, or C.O.D., to any address strictly private by DR.

RAILWAYS AND STEAMBOATS.

GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE.
Northern Pacific Railroad
Shortest Line to Chicago & the East.
The Shortest Line to Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Burlington, Quincy, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New Orleans, and all points south and southeast,
VIA
ST PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.
Is the ONLY Line Running
Passenger Trains
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,
Palace Dining Cars (meals 75c),
Luxuriant Day Coaches,
Emigrant Sleepers (free of charge),
From Washington and Oregon Points
To The East
VIA ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS,
SEE THAT YOUR TICKETS READ
Via the Northern Pacific R. R. and avoid change of cars.
Leave Portland at 3 P M. daily; arrive at Minneapolis or St. Paul at 1 p. m. fourth day.
PACIFIC DIVISION.
Train leaves Front and G daily at 11 45 A. M., arrive New Tacoma 6 30 P M. connecting with Co's boats for all points on Puget Sound
CHAS S. FEE, Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Paul.
A. D CHARLTON Gen'l West'n Pass. Agent,
No 2 Washington st., Portland.

Oregon R'y & Navigation Co.
Train for the East leaves Ash street dock daily at 3-00 P. M. Arrives from the East at 10 30 A. M.
Pullman Sleeping Cars
Portland to St. Paul, Council Bluffs and Dayton.

PORTLAND AND SAN FRANCISCO.

FROM PORTLAND Leaving at 12 Midnight, as follows		FROM SAN FRANCISCO, Leaving Spear st. wharf at 10 A.M. as follows	
Oregon Sat	July 4	Columbia, Friday	July 3
Columbia, Wed	8	State, Tuesday	7
Oregon, Monday	13	Columbia, Sunday	12
Columbia, Thurs	16	State, Wedn'y	15
State Monday	20	Oregon Sunday	19
Oregon Friday	24	Columbia, Thurs	23
Columbia, Tues	28	State Monday	27
State, Saturday	Aug. 1	Oregon, Friday	31

No freight received on morning of sailing except Fruit and Vegetables, and these not after 9 A. M.
The Company reserves the right to change steamer or sailing days.

PORTLAND TO ASTORIA, CLATSOP BEACH AND ILWACO,
LEAVES ASH STREET DOCK, PORTLAND, DAILY (except Sunday)
Wide West—At 6 A. M Monday Wednesday and Friday Astoria—Tuesday Thursday and Saturday.
R. R. Thompson at 8.30 A. M. Tuesdays and Thursdays, and 10 A. M Saturdays. Astoria at 12, noon, Wednesdays and Fridays, and 7 P. M. Sundays.
S. G Reed, at 6 A.M Tuesday Thursdays and Saturdays. Astoria—Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays Close connection with the West and "Thompson" for Ilwaco and Clatsop Beach.

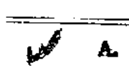
MIDDLE COLUMBIA RIVER.
LEAVE PORTLAND 7 A. M. DAILY except Sunday]
N P Train, to connect with Puget Sound lines for Victoria, etc., every day at 11 45 A. M.

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA
VIA
Oregon & California R. R.
And Connections.
TIME, TWO AND A HALF DAYS.
Fare to San Francisco $32, to Sacramento $30
Close connections made at Ashland with stages of the California and Oregon Stage Company.
(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)
East Side Division.
BETWEEN PORTLAND AND ASHLAND.
Mail Train.
LEAVE. ARRIVE.
Portland . 7.30 A. M. Ashland .... 4.15 A. M.
Ashland . 9.30 P. M. Portland .... 4.25 P. M.
Albany Express Train.
LEAVE. ARRIVE.
Portland 4 00 P. M. Lebanon .... 9.?? P. M.
Lebanon. 4 45 A. M. Portland .... 10.05 A. M.
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars daily between Portland and Ashland
The O. & C. R. R. Ferry makes connection with all the regular trains on the East Side Div from foot of F St.
West Side Division.
BETWEEN PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS
Mail Train.
LEAVE. ARRIVE.
Portland . 9.00 A. M. Corvallis........4.30 P. M.
Corvallis . 8.30 A. M. Portland........3.?? P. M.
Express Train.
LEAVE. ARRIVE.
Portland . 5.00 P. M. McMinnville........8.?? P. M.
McMinnville . 5.45 A. M. Portland........9.00 A. M.
Local tickets for sale and baggage checked at company's up-town office, cor Stark and Second streets. Tickets for principal points in California can only be procured and baggage checked at company's office, Corner F and Front Sts., Portland, Or.
Freight will not be received for shipment after five o'clock P. M. on either the East or West Side Divisions.
R. KOEHLER, Manager. E. P. ROGERS, G. F. & Pass. Agent.

MERCHANTS' INDEPENDENT S. S. LINE
BETWEEN
Portland and San Francisco.

The A1 Steel Steamer
WILMINGTON
WILL LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO
ON OR ABOUT AUGUST 4th.
(Exact sailing date given soon.)
For particulars in regard to freight and passage inquire of Z. J. HATCH, Agent, Portland, or FRANK BARNARD & CO., San Francisco.

FOR NEW YORK, DIRECT,



THE FINE A1 BARK
"WM. H. BESSE."
This well known and favorite Clipper will go on berth in July at Portland and Astoria. The attention of
Salmon and Wool Shippers
Is especially called to this opportunity of shipping to New York at low rates of freight. For particulars apply to TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO. Ship Brokers, 34 Front st., Portland, or A W BERRY Astoria.

MARKETS.

A. H. JOHNSON,
CENTRAL MARKET,
Wholesale Butcher and Packer.
Special attention paid to supplying ships.
Highest cash price paid for all kinds of fat stock

PACIFIC MARKET.
M M SPAULDING THOS. PAPWORTH,
SPAULDING & PAPWORTH,
BUTCHERS AND PACKERS, DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF MEATS,
Corner Third and Ash Streets.

O'SHEA BROS.,
Wholesale Butchers & Packers
And Retail Dealers in all kinds of Meats.
Special attention given to supplying ships.
Stalls 22, 23 and 24 Central Market, Portland

DR. RICE,
322 Market Street, Louisville, Ky
Cures all forms of PRIVATE, CHRONIC and SEXUAL DISEASES.
Spermatorrhea and Impotency,
SYPHILIS positively cured and entirely eradicated from the system. Gonorrhea, GLEET, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, (or Rupture), Piles and other private diseases quickly cured.
Cures Guaranteed in all Cases undertaken.
Consultations personally or by letter free and invited. Charges reasonable and correspondence strictly confidential.
PRIVATE COUNSELOR
Of 200 pages, sent to any address, securely sealed, for thirty (30) cents. Should be read by all. Address as above. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays 2 to 4 P. M.

NERVOUS DEBILITY
Premature Decline from errors or excesses, Lost Power, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Prostate Gland CURED without Stomach Medicines by the Marston Bolus. Varicocele cured without surgery. Treatise and testimonials free. All correspondence confidential
MARSTON REMEDY CO., or DR. H. TRESKOW,
46 West 14th Street, NEW YORK.

P. S.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

Ordinance Repealing the Morey Water Scheme Introduced.

FLIEDNER ELECTED PRESIDENT.

George L. Story Confirmed as Fire Commissioner Plans of Retrenchment Pointed Out—The Water Company Asked to Reduce Rates.

A regular meeting of the common council was held last evening, Mayor Gates presiding and all the members present.

TRYING TO ELECT A PRESIDENT.

On motion of Gerdes the council took up the order of propositions and miscellaneous matters.

On motion the council proceeded to the election of a president.

The ballot was spread and the vote resulted as follows: Fleidner, 4 Sears, 4, Andrus, 1

Andrus announced that he was not a candidate

A second vote was then taken with the following result Fleidner, 4, Sears, 4, Hacheney, 1

A third ballot was taken with the following result Fleidner, 4 Sears, 3 Farrell, 1, Gerdes 1

A fourth ballot was taken with the following result Fleidner, 3 Sears, 3 Gerdes 1, Forbes, 1, Farrel, 1

Gerdes said he did not believe they could come to any decision and moved that they proceed to the regular order of business, carried.

REMOVING A POLICE CAPTAIN

From Mayor Gates, appointing J. H. Nash captain of police, in place of Captain Cornelius, removed.

Sears inquired the ground of removal, as no reason had been stated in the order of removal as required by law

Andrus moved that the nomination be confirmed

Gerdes called attention to the Gillis case, which had cost the city about $600, because the cause had not been stated in his removal.

Fleidner said if an officer does not obey the chief he must be removed

Gerdes said it was a very poor chief who can not enforce the rules of the department. If an officer violates his duty the chief can suspend him and the proper committee will investigate the charges and if proper remove the man.

The roll was called, and Andrus voted aye Farrel asked to be excused from voting as he did not know enough about the matter to vote understandingly

On motion of Gerdes the matter was laid over till next meeting.

PETITIONS, ETC

From Ham, Nickum & Co., who have taken a contract to improve certain property on Second street with Clackamas gravel. They understand that the committee recommend that the contract be awarded to parties who charge much more They ask that the council award the contract to them referred to committee on judiciary and city attorney

From Wm M Ladd, W W Spaulding and other property owners asking that a brick culvert six feet in diameter be constructed from near B and North Fourteenth streets to the intersection of North Eleventh and E streets, and thence through Eleventh to the river, the cost of such sewer to be assessed to the property benefited same reference

From property owners on G street west of North Nineteenth, asking to have the grade lowered 5 25 feet at a point 230 feet west of the west line of North Nineteenth street referred to committee on streets.

From Jacob Kamm, asking that two uncouth poles standing a few inches apart in front of his new block on Pine street be removed to some less objectionable point, as he wishes to lay a stone sidewalk in front of the building, referred to the committee on streets.

From Joseph Gaston and others, asking to have the ordinance prohibiting cattle, sheep, swine, etc., from running at large so amended as to include that portion of the city bounded by Jefferson street on the south, B street on the north, Fourteenth street on the east and the city park on the west, referred to committee on health and police

REPORTS.

From the committee on fire and water, reporting favorably on the appointment of George L. Story as fire commissioner On motion, the council proceeded to confirm the appointment, with the following result Yeas 6, nays 3 Gerdes changed from nay to yea, making the vote stand 7 to 2.

From the committee on streets, recommending that contract for improvement of Meade street be awarded to R. S Reilly and James Ward, the lowest bidders, adopted.

From the same committee, in regard to the improvement of Second and South Second streets, recommending that Ham, Nickum & Co be awarded the contract for blocks 9, 12, 8, 13, 7 and 14, and that James Frainey be awarded the contract for blocks 124, 135, 123, 136, 122, 137, 138 and fraction and 10, 11 and 15 referred to the committee on judiciary and the city attorney

From auditor and clerk, stating that owing to non-publication of the notice of the appointment of viewers in the matter of the proposed extension of D street from N Eighteenth to N. Twenty-second, there has been nothing done in the matter, referred to committee on streets.

From the committee on streets, recommending that an ordinance providing for the time and manner of constructing a sewer in B street from Twelfth to Nineteenth be indefinitely postponed, adopted

RETRENCHMENT RECOMMENDED

The committee on streets and public property submitted the following report

To the Common Council of the City of Portland—*Gentlemen* The undersigned, your committee on streets and public property in pursuance of the recommendations in the message of Mayor Gates have examined into the workings of the various offices connected with the street department with a view to curtailing expenses as far as possible

We have directed the dismissal of all the employes in the City park except the keeper All but two of such employes were dismissed to-day and the remaining two will be discharged on or before the end of the current month

We have directed the discharge of six of the street-cleaning force as we believe that number may be spared while the weather is fair, and the city teams are employed in hauling the sprinkling wagons. We have thought that the expense of the street cleaning department might be reduced by discontinuing the overseer and having the work proceed under the direction of the committee and the superintendent of streets and his deputies but after consideration of the matter and in view of our conclusion to recommend a reduction in the number of the superintendent's deputies and the extensive field in which the street cleaners and sprinklers are employed we believe it would not be advisable to dispense with the services of the overseer

We believe the number of employes in the city surveyor's office can still further be reduced and we herewith present a resolution in accordance with the provisions of ordinance No 40 which says that the assistance therein provided for may be continued until further action of the council which resolution directs the city surveyor to discontinue the services of the assistant city surveyor and rod man allowed by said ordinance from and after the end of the present month

We also present a resolution directing the superintendent of streets to dispense with the services of one of his deputies at the end of the present month until otherwise ordered by the common council

The committee is of opinion that such supplies as hay oats and other horse feed as are of permanent charge should be let to the lowest responsible bidder and we shall ask at an early day for proposals for furnishing the city with such supplies for the term of one year

Property owners in the vicinity of Harrison street have waited upon the committee in considerable number concerning the proposed sewers in Harrison street Front and South Front street Fourth and South Fourth streets and Sixth and South Sixth streets supposing the ordinances relating thereto were before the committee and that though such ordinances have not been under consideration by the present committee they still being before your honorable body we nevertheless deem it advisable to recommend that further consideration of said sewer ordinances be indefinitely postponed as we deem it unadvisable to [illegible] a number of extensive sewers [illegible] of the city before a permanent uniform and advisable plan has been adopted [illegible] sewering of the entire city

For the same reason we have reported [illegible] to the proposed sewer in B street west [illegible] Twelfth street

It appears to your committee that the various suits against the city wherein it has been and is restrained from collecting assessments for street improvements were instigated and held on technical grounds and vigorous prosecution should be entered into to bring this matter to [illegible] determination Although some of these suits were begun nearly two years ago but little if any progress has been made in bringing them to a final hearing As they involve the repayment to the general fund of the city of something between $25,000 and $30 000 we would recommend that the committee on judiciary and the city attorney report to the common council what suits are pending between property owners and the city concerning street improvements or street extensions, when such suits were instituted the amount involved, and what progress has been made toward a final determination of each of such suits

Respectfully submitted J J HOLLAND
C M FORBES
W H ANDRUS
Committee on Streets and Public Property

NEW ORDINANCES.

Appropriating $400 out of the general fund for the payment of persons employed in the city park; passed.

Making an appropriation out of the general fund of $4164 38 for the payment of property purchased by the chief of police for delinquent street assessments; read twice and referred to the committee on judiciary and the city attorney.

Adopting the report of the city surveyor in the matter of the proposed extension of North Third street from S street to North Front street read twice.

Repealing ordinance No 462, entitled "an ordinance authorizing and directing a contract with P F Morey and to provide for the levy of taxes therefor, and for supplying the city with water," etc read twice

CLAIMS ORDERED PAID

Willamette Iron Works	89 00	Smith Bros & Co	6 56
U S Electric Lighting Co	1504 10	Or Electric Wks	[illegible] 00
W B Ayer & Co	5 89	Corbett Failing & Co	-
Standard	13 70	T J Johnson	44 11
Oregon Brass Co	2 00	Henrichsen & Greenburg	5 00
T Galvin	20 00	W I Higgins	[illegible] 00
Pennett & Harvey	[illegible] 00	Richard Wells	6 00
Labbe Bros	1 75	Willamette Steam Mills	16 97
Portland Ice Co	2 00	O P & C Co	183 05
R L Durham	24 00	Robert Brady	11 80
C C Redman	12 00	City Park employes	109 00
P W Gillette	8 00	F R Chown	15 60
J P O Lownsdale	20 00		
Ham, Nickum & Co	4 00		

ENGROSSED ORDINANCES.

Declaring the probable cost of improving Taylor street from Tenth to Fourteenth and making appropriation therefor, passed.

Ordinances providing for the time and manner of constructing sewers in Sixth and South Sixth streets, Fourth and South Fourth streets, Harrison street and Pine street, were indefinitely postponed.

RESOLUTIONS

Requesting the Portland Water Company to make a reduction in their water rates adopted

Directing the city surveyor to mark the boundaries of a proposed laying out or establishing of Corbet street, from the north line of Woods street to a junction with Hood street such street to be fifty feet in width referred to the committee on judiciary and the city attorney

Directing the city surveyor to discharge his assistant and rodman, and not to employ others without directed by the council adopted.

Directing the superintendent of streets to discharge one of his deputies adopted

WHEREAS Doubts have arisen as to the proper interpretation of section [illegible], sub 1 and [illegible] of the charter; therefore

Resolved That the matter be referred to the committee on judiciary and city attorney to examine the question and make written report thereon at the next meeting of the council

[Subdivision 1, gives the mayor and council power to appoint a chief of police, one or more captains and a suitable force of police 2 To remove or suspend any of them for any cause deemed sufficient, to be stated in the order of removal or suspension]

GOING AFTER THE CITY SURVEYOR.

Sears offered the following resolution which was adopted

WHEREAS There is reason to believe that W S Chapman city surveyor has been guilty of using the surveying instruments of the city and the assistants of the surveyor's office in private work for his own emolument during hours when his assistants should be occupied in the public work of the city and at a time when they are receiving full and adequate compensation from the city for their services and

WHEREAS The specific charge is made that during the past year he has done work as aforesaid for P W Gillette Frank Hacheney and C M [illegible] and has collected money therefor which he has failed to turn into the city treasury and

WHEREAS In view of the fact that the city of Portland has at all times paid liberally for the services of its servants and has a right to their entire time and an undivided devotion to duty such conduct is disingenuous dishonest and degrading to the public service therefore

Resolved That the committee on judiciary be and they hereby are empowered and authorized to make a full and complete investigation of said charges and to report to the common council at their earliest convenience the facts and the law applicable to said facts and to that end are empowered to send for persons and papers

A PRESIDENT ELECTED

On motion of Forbes, the council proceeded to the election of a president.

The ballot was taken with the following result Fleidner 5, Sears 3, Gerdes 1

So Fleidner was declared elected Adjourned.

YAMHILL NOTES

McMINNVILLE, July 15

Hay delivered in town is selling for $6 and $8

W. T. Booth intends to build a large brick blacksmith shop 40x80

J H and D H. Turner and their families have gone to the big Nestucca to rusticate.

Hon. Henry Warren goes to the warm springs up the Columbia to-morrow for his health

The bank of McMinnville will move into its new quarters in the Garrison block this week.

Thos. Rogers, who has been absent in California for several months, returned on Monday

Advance letters indicate that Belva Lockwood will be in this section on a lecturing tour in a few weeks.

The contract for the building of the approach to the south Yamhill bridge, 875 feet long, was let for $1270

Visitors say that our town is doing more substantial building this year than any other town in the Willamette valley.

John Wortman returned from the mountains last week He reports that he was at the funeral of four elk and a bear

Jesse Edwards, of Newberg, is suffering from the effects of poison oak His eyes are closed from the swelling of his face

J. H. Rees and M. C. Maris, of Newberg, were here this week looking after the interests of the Newberg fair, to be held in September

Al Snyder, the champion brass ball bass band player, printer and editor, is back from Astoria, and seems inclined to stay with Yamhill

The Garrison opera house will be opened to the public September 15, fair week, here. Scenery has been ordered from Chicago

Bishop Gross held services at the Catholic church on Sunday Several new members were confirmed. There were several visitors in attendance.

Henry Bettman, who has been taking a thorough course in music at Leipsic, Prussia, is here visiting old friends He returns to Germany in September

The city council have appointed a committee to procure plans for a city hall, to be used for housing fire apparatus below and for council rooms and firemen's hall above, and to be built of brick

The Yamhill County Industrial Society have incorporated J C Cooper, John Wortman, F R Laughlin, J J Collard, G Springer, C A Wallace, D H Turner and F S Harding are the incorporators.

Baker, Harding and Cache have formed a copartnership for the purpose of collecting the greasewood of eastern Oregon and soaking it in the hot alkali pools to make vast quantities of soft soap to allay the friction of the present administration

Harvest with all its commotion is here. The reaper, mower and binder hum continually, horses tired, men come to town at full speed for repairs or extras, hay wagons going to and fro, with the main streets full of brick, lumber and building material. To all this in a few days will be added the thresher and the long line of cluck, clucking, wheat wagons loaded with the reward of the year that Yamhill has never failed to give in half a century It seems that Psalm cl, is appropriate.

During the temperance lecture at the C P church on Friday evening, a lamp on the speaker's stand was upset, breaking it and spilling the oil over the carpet rolling up the flames instantly, and for a short time it seemed that the church must burn, but by the vigorous use of some of the fire laddies' coats and some of the ladies' shawls the fire was put out with no damage save some scorched coats and shawls. The church was crowded and there was some commotion but no stampede The lecture was burned in two.

ALBANY NOTES

ALBANY, July 15

Ted Porter of Oneatta is in the city

Miss Augusta Locus of Oregon City is in the city, the guest of the Misses Miller

More improvements are being made in the city than at any one time in the past seven years

The Red Crown mills, which have been shut down for several weeks for repairs, are again at work

George Smith, the young man stabbed at Harrisburg by Arthur Brandenburg, will recover

Miss Tony Miller returned yesterday from an extended visit among friends in Oregon City and Portland

Black bear are plenty in the mountains Laf Williams, camped at Upper Soda, has killed four besides six deer

A party of fishermen went out to Crabtree creek last Saturday and captured 600 of the speckled beauties

Grain cutting is in full blast throughout the county Threshing will commence next Monday in many fields.

Mr C E Wolverton and O H Irvine have formed a copartnership in the law business with office in Froman's brick

Mr A Deckard, who has been confined to his bed for several months with sickness, is again able to be upon the streets.

In this city, July 12, Rev J W Harris united in marriage Mr Al Swartz and Miss Bessie Bamford, all of Crook county.

Prof. L. V. Loneway and wife and E W Langdon and wife started yesterday to the Metolis river, on a rusticating tour.

Judge Powell and wife and Fred Blumberg and wife will start in a few days for Upper Soda, where they will rusticate several weeks.

Last Saturday, David Hunter, temporarily living on the Finlayson place, near town, was salling around the house with a pistol in his hand, trying to shoot a squirrel on the roof, when the firearm was accidentally discharged, the ball striking his wife in the thigh Fortunately it only caused a flesh wound, which will soon heal

Mr C T. Ingram returned last Friday from the Belknap hot springs, on the McKenzie where he left his family, who will remain there several weeks

Mrs. Lena M Tabler died at her home in this city July 10 Though having a residence in this city of but a few weeks, she made many friends who mourn her death

Mr W B Ayer of Portland has been in this city several days, and has made a contract with the school directors to furnish 350 of the "Fashion" school desks for the new school house.

Accidents seldom come singly Mr Rader recently had his arm broken by a runaway team Last Sunday one of the same horses kicked him on the hand, smashing it badly and crippling it permanently.

Mr Findley of the Lower Soda springs is in the city From him it is learned that a road has been opened on the north side of the river from "Dutch George's" to his place, so that teams can now visit those springs without paying toll

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MADGE'S LETTER.

Correspondence of the Oregonian

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8, 1885

Who does not sigh for the lost illusions of youth? Who does not recall with regret the joy, forever past, the burning enthusiasm, the expectant impatience, the glowing excitement with which the glorious Fourth was fraught? Who does not enviously remember the wonted charm of the cheerful fire-cracker, the thrill of the glancing rocket the wonders of the Roman candle, the fascinating terrors of the bomb?

What remains to us in the sere and yellow leaf of life? The cracker without a charm, fireworks which have lost the power to startle or elate, the bomb stripped of fascination and bare in its terror alone

But there is one dream of my childhood which years have not the power to dispel, which age cannot materialize and destroy

It is my respect for the drum major

This respect is largely mingled with admiration and tinged by fear I have never known a drum major Fate has been kind to me and respected my illusion personal experience has not proven unto me that a drum major has the instincts of an ordinary man I have no reason to believe that he eats drinks, subsists, grows old and corpulent that he ever stands still, relaxes in dignity, ceases to twirl the staff of his office Clad ever in the glory of scarlet pantaloons, the bearskin shadowing his noble brow he marches on, on to victory! His majestic carriage, measured tread his haughty stare and terrible frown thrill my very soul There is a mysterious significance in the sceptre of his power—that sceptre which he swings with his own matchless inimitable grace—beside which the cannon's roar the chilling steel, the charge of cavalry seem to me feeble and impotent. When I found that little girls could not grow up to be drum majors I experienced the bitterest disappointment of my life and a blight fell upon my future from which it may never recover

A Fourth of July in San Francisco! Fizz bang! whack! clatter boom Night made hideous and day devoid of rest Showers of sparks in the air, drifts of gun-powder in the streets, small boys everywhere

The procession was, of course the procession of every Fourth of July in every city A few bands playing time-worn airs that yet must be inspiriting to every American soul, with many a dreary space between, imposing ranks of militia, a fierce array of butchers in bibs the begarlanded lamb led to slaughter, the large, red Goddess of Liberty, clinging in frank and unaffected desperation to the sides of her tottering, triumphal car, the small, cold, bare-necked child whose symbolical use I do not, never did know the interminable ancient orders, who grow more and more ancient, yet will not die the important personages in open barouches the straggling file of youngsters at the tail

Why did the idea of remodeling the conventional procession never occur to a powerful philanthropist, that he might alleviate the monotony of the national holiday? Truly our age of civilization lacks the luxurious exterior of barbaric days, and a photo-gravure of a pagan festivity puts our tinsel finery and cambric decorations somewhat to blush

Just a fragment of novelty attached itself to the Fourth of July procession of 1885 in San Francisco The statue of Garfield was to be unveiled at Golden Gate park, and the entire force was to repair thither and assist at the ceremony

A glance at the cable cars with interiors bristling with warm, excited humanity and dummies overflowing with the like, cooled our faint curiosity to witness the proceeding, and we reserved our visit to the park for this afternoon

So much had been said and written concerning this memorable statue, and the San Francisco populace who paid such an incredible sum for its execution have so impatiently awaited its completion that I must own to a damp, dreary disappointment as I gazed upon it.

The shaft of the column which supports the immense figure is of granite, and upon its cold gray surface the pale-golden bronze seems dead and lost In this shaft are placed four tablets, one of the marble bearing the inscription, in plain letters, GARFIELD, two others are in bronze, and bear the confused medley of eagle, flag, symbols of trades and warfare with which sculpture unfailingly represents the emblems of the American nation. The fourth represents a scene in the capitol at Washington, the interior of the supreme court chamber and Garfield taking the oath of office.

The figure itself is huge It gives the idea of hugeness alone The nose strikes you as a monstrosity, the feet as ponderous objects which the strength of the man to whom they belong could scarcely lift from the ground. Not that the figure is out of proportion, but it is so enormous that you take in the details of its immensity one at a time It is far too large, however, for its pedestal, and one foot protrudes beyond the edge of the platform, which increases this effect, or defect. The foot in question is covered with a shoe that is some years behind the style, and whether this was an idiosyncrasy of the president or a failure on the part of the artist I cannot say On the whole, Garfield is very badly dressed Anything more uninteresting than the conventional ideas of modern man can scarcely be conceived, and when perpetuated in bronze, the Prince Albert coat becomes an insult to art The nineteenth century hero should be immortalized by a bust or in his pajamas They are all that is picturesque belonging to his wardrobe Beneath the shaft are three narrow granite steps, and upon the lowest Liberty sits the crown of stars above her brow draped in the mourning scarf, the sword of justice in her right hand, her left holding a laurel wreath stretched for it over the turf, as if to place the tribute on a grave The pose of this figure is excellent, but she also is too large for her surroundings and Garfield, with his massive foot extended above her, appears to be descending on her head I wish he would come down, walk off and disappear, and that some artistic soul would design an elegant, dignified bust and place it on the vacant shaft, and give to California a part of the money which this awkward, conventional, uninteresting monster cost She could find an appropriate use for it in several directions, and "a grateful people" would obtain quite as much satisfaction from a smaller tribute to the memory of the dead president

Letters pour in from the gay butterflies of fashion flitting about Monterey, Santa Cruz and the Geysers, and the complaints of the weather, the jam, the stupidity, the society reconcile one to the Fourth in the city Monterey, they say, is destitute of excitement and interest, and it has been so cold that the bathing is simply a matter of custom and not a refreshing luxury From Santa Cruz comes the same wail, and at the Geysers there has been such a crowd that rooms and attention have to be fought for

A great many society people have held back this year and made arrangements to leave town about the 10th, meeting the crowd on the homeward road and stepping into comfortable accommodations and the best places at the table

It is a mystery that in California, where the summer days are never oppressive people should neglect the soft beauty of our unrivaled spring and autumn months and spend only June and July in the country The California spring is the fairest, the greenest, the sweetest of seasons The hills are velvety, the wild flowers are sprinkled everywhere, the air is fresh yet warm, the world is young, beautiful and made for enjoyment In the fall the first rains have laid the summer dust and the days are long, the twilights tender and the woods full of that delicate rustle which is the breath of Indian summer—yet no one dreams of leaving town until the first of June and everyone comes home at the last of July Verily we are creatures of habit and obey custom at the risk of comfort, convalescence and the poetry of existence.

MADGE

If your hair is getting thin, the application of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer will promote a thick, new growth.

THE MORTGAGE TAX.

U S CIRCUIT COURT DISTRICT OF OREGON

Monday July 13 1885

The Dundee Mortgage Trust Investment Company v Samuel B Parrish, sheriff of [illegible] and nine others sheriffs of certain counties No 1107 Suit to enjoin collection of a tax

The American Freehold Land and Mortgage Company of London v J J Groves sheriff of Polk county and eight others sheriffs of certain counties No 11[illegible] Same

The New England Mortgage Security Company v J J Groves, sheriff of Polk county and eight others sheriffs of certain counties No 1109 Same

1 MORTGAGE TAX LAW OF 1882 On the question of whether this act of the legislature conforms to the constitution of Oregon, this court follows the judgment of the supreme court of the state in Mumford v Sewell 11 Or, 67 and Crawford v Linn county Id 482 and on the question it is in conflict with the constitution of the United States the ruling of this court in the Dundee Mortgage Trust Investment Company v School District No 1 10 Fed Rep [illegible] and [illegible] is followed

2 AN ACT FOR RAISING REVENUE The mortgage tax law does not levy any tax or raise any revenue; it only provides that when a tax is levied or revenue raised that mortgages shall contribute thereto as land

3 UNEQUAL ASSESSMENT Where the law requires that mortgages shall be valued for taxation at their face value and all lands at their true cash value and the assessor of a county willfully and uniformly values the mortgages on lands therein at their face value and the lands therein at only one third of their cash value, such assessment is illegal and the payment of the two thirds of the tax thereby imposed on said mortgages may be enjoined

4 TENDER OF PAYMENT OF TAX A suit to enjoin the collection of a tax cannot be maintained in the courts of the United States unless it appears that the plaintiff has paid or offered to pay so much of such tax as [illegible] conceded to be due or as it is shown that he ought to pay

DEADY, J

These suits are brought by the plaintiffs, who are foreign corporations, to have the several defendants enjoined, as sheriffs of their respective counties, from collecting certain taxes levied by such counties upon sundry mortgages belonging to them, under the act of October 26, 1882, (Sess laws, 64), commonly called "the mortgage-tax law," by the sale of the same

Motions for provisional injunctions on the bills and demurrers thereto, on the ground of the invalidity of the law and the illegality of the tax, were argued and submitted together

The bills are substantially the same, and from them it appears, that the first two corporations are formed under the laws of Great Britain—the Dundee company having its principal office at the burg of Dundee, Scotland, and the London one, at London, England, the third is formed under the laws of Connecticut, and has its principal office at Boston Massachusetts, and each is formed for the purpose of loaning money in this state on note and mortgage, which notes are made payable and kept without the state at such principal offices respectively that the Dundee company as assignee of two former companies of that place, and in its own right is the owner of $615,317 20 in value, of such notes and mortgages for money loaned in this state prior to the passage of said act, except $ 0,000 thereof, upon which the various counties named in its bill levied a tax in 1884, amounting to $9027 32 that the Connecticut and London companies are the owners of such notes and mortgages for money loaned in this state prior to the passage of said act upon which a tax was levied by the several counties named in their respective bills, for the years 1883 and 1884, as follows The Connecticut company, of the value of $207 35 00 in 1883 and of the value of $213,274 00 in 1884, and the London company of the value of $112,168 00 in 1883 and of the value of $114,027 00 in 1884, upon the former of which a tax has been levied, by said counties of $7,414 63, and on the latter of $3,914 77

The objections made by the bills to the validity of the law and the legality of the tax may be summarized as follows

(1) The act is void because passed contrary to the constitution of the state, in these particulars (*a*) it is an act "for raising revenue," but originated in the senate instead of the house, contrary to § 18 of article IV thereof, (*b*), it was not read by sections on three several days in each house, as required by § 19 of said article (*c*), it involves double taxation and distinguishes between secured and unsecured notes and one and two county mortgages, and permits the indebtedness of residents to be deducted from their assessments and forbids the same in the case of non-residents, contrary to 1, article IX thereof, (*d*) it provides that debts and mortgages may be sold for the non-payment of taxes the same as land (*e*) it is a special or local law for the assessment and the location of taxes contrary to § 23 of said article IV (*f*) the plaintiffs' mortgages are assessed in said counties at the nominal value of the debt secured thereby, while the other lands situated therein are assessed at but one-third of their value, thereby causing an unequal and ununiform taxation of the same kind of property contrary to § 1 of said article IX

(2) The act is void, because in conflict with the constitution of the United States in these particulars (*a*) it impairs the obligation of the contract whereby the mortgagor was to pay all taxes on the note and mortgage, and "in that it undertakes to change the situs of notes and mortgages," which prior to said act were owned and held elsewhere than in Oregon (*b*) it impairs the negotiability of promissory notes secured by mortgage on real property (*c*) the sale of the debt and mortgage involves the taking of private property without due process of law

(3) The assessment in Yamhill county is made or about to be made by the sheriff, and is therefore void

The question of the validity of the act of 1882 was before the supreme court of the state in Mumford v Sewell, 11 Or, 67, and Crawford v Linn county, Id, 482, and also before this court in Dundee Mortgage Trust Investment Company v School District No 1, 10 Fed Rep., 35[illegible] and 21 Id, 151

In the cases decided in the state court it was held

(1) The state may tax a mortgage in the county where recorded without reference to the residence of the owner (2) An act authorizing such a tax does not impair the obligation of any contract between the mortgagor and the mortgagee (3) The original bill on file in the secretary of state's office, shows that the act was read on three several days as required by § 19 of article IV of the state constitution, and that is sufficient (4) The act is not in conflict with § 1 of article IX nor § 8 of article 1 thereof, concerning uniformity and equality of taxation and does not exempt two county mortgages from taxation, but leaves them subject thereto under previously existing laws (5) The legislature may fix the situs of personal property for the purpose of taxation, without violating the provision of the state constitution concerning equality of taxation (6) The phrase "special law" as used in § 23 of article IV of the state constitution is synonymous with "private law," and whether a law is public or private depends on the subject matter and (7) The act in question is a public one and therefore not a private or "special" one

In the case before this court it was held

(1) Equity has jurisdiction to enjoin the collection of a tax levied under an invalid law, when necessary to prevent a multiplicity of suits, (2) The act in question does not impair the obligation of any contract between a mortgagor and mortgagee concerning the payment of the tax on the mortgaged premises or the debt secured thereby the state is no party to such contract, and its power to impose and collect taxes on persons, property and business within its jurisdiction cannot be affected or restrained thereby (3) The state may, so long as it does not trench on the constitution of the United States, tax all persons, property and business within its jurisdiction or reach, and whether any person property or business is within its jurisdiction, is not a federal question, and must be determined by the state for itself

This court also held in that case that the act was void because in conflict with § 1 of article IX of the state constitution, requiring uniformity in assessment for taxation, and also that the act was a special one and therefore void being also in conflict with subdivision 10 of § 23 of article IV thereof and that the enforcement by the state of a tax levied under such an act is a deprivation of property without due process of law, contrary to § 1 of the XIV amendment of the constitution of the United States

This court will follow the decisions of the state court touching the validity of this act when compared with the constitution of the state, and therefore all objections to the enforcement of this tax on that ground, are out of place, and will be overruled without further consideration Greene vs, Neal's Lessee, 6 Pet., 291 Stone vs Wisconsin, 94 U S, 181, Town vs Perkins, Id., 267 Burgess vs Seligman, 107 U. S 33

Conceding then that the judgments of the state court, in Mumford v Sewell, and Crawford v Linn county, so far as they declare the act to be in conformity with the state constitution, furnish the rule of decision in this case, and assuming that the rulings heretofore made by this court, in Dundee Mortgage T. & I. Company v School District No. 1, so far as the same relate to federal questions, will be followed, there are but two objections to the enforcement of the tax left for consideration: (1) The act is one for raising revenue and therefore void because it did not originate in the house and (2), admitting the law to be valid, the tax is illegal because of the unlawful conduct of the persons who made the assessment of property in these various counties, whereby the plaintiffs' mortgages are valued and taxed at two thirds more than the lands in the said counties

In Mumford v Sewell, Supra, 71, Justice Waldo, speaking for the court, said "Some of us have had considerable doubt whether the bill is not properly a bill for raising revenue, and therefore in violation of § 18 of article IV of the state constitution because it originated in the senate and concludes that the point is not sufficiently clear as then advised to warrant the court in declaring the law unconstitutional on that ground In Crawford v Linn county the point does not seem to have been mooted

But I am clear that this is not a bill for raising revenue True, it provides that when revenue is to be raised mortgages shall contribute thereto as land But it does not authorize or provide for levying any tax or raising a cent of revenue A bill for raising revenue or a "money bill," as it was technically called at common law, is a bill levying a tax on all or some of the persons, property or business of the county for a public purpose and the assessment or listing and valuation of the persons or property preliminary thereto, and all laws regulating the same are merely measures to secure what may be deemed a just or expedient basis for the levying of a tax or raising a revenue thereon

The constitution of the United States (§ 7 of article 1) contains a provision on this subject similar to the one in the state constitution. It reads—"All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives, but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills."

In speaking of this clause, Story, in his commentaries on the constitution (§ 880), says "And, indeed the history of the origin of the power, already suggested, abundantly proves that it has been confined to bills *to levy taxes* in the strict sense of the words and has not been understood to extend to bills for other purposes, which may incidentally create revenue"

By the law in force at the passage of the act of 1882 personal property, including debts secured by mortgage was listed to the owner in the county where he lived and real property in the county in which it was situated, and both were required to be assessed for taxation at their "true cash value" Or Laws, p 762

By the act of 1882 this proceeding was so far changed that a mortgage on real property and the debt secured thereby is assessed and taxed to the owner thereof in the county in which the land lies, and is required to be valued at the full amount of such debt unless the property is not, in the judgment of the assessor, worth so much, in which case it must be assessed at its "real cash value

The bills allege that the mortgages of the several plaintiffs are assessed by the assessors in the several counties at the nominal value of the debts, while the lands therein are only assessed at one third of their value, thereby causing said lands to pay only one-third of the taxes that they ought to pay, and said mortgages two thirds more than they ought to pay, which is not uniform but unequal taxation

Upon the strength of the case of Cummings v National Bank 101 U S, 153, counsel for the plaintiffs insist that this discrimination against the plaintiffs' mortgages renders the assessment illegal

In that case the officers charged with the valuation of property for taxation in Lucas county where the bank was located, adopted a settled rule or system by which real and ordinary personal property was estimated at one-third of its value and moneyed capital at three-fifths of its value and the state board of equalization increased the valuation of the bank shares to their full value.

The bank paid one-third of the tax and brought suit in the United States circuit court against the treasurer to enjoin the collection of the remainde On consideration of the case in the supreme court, where it was taken by appeal, Mr. Justice Miller said, that "the bank had the same right under the laws and constitution of Ohio, to be protected against unjust taxation, that any citizen of the state has, and by virtue of its organization under the act of congress, it can go into the courts of the United States to assert that right "

The court held that the tax was illegal because the valuation of the property not only operated, but was intended to operate, unequally, in violation of the constitution of the state, which provided for the taxation of all property "by a uniform rule," "according to its true value in money," and for this reason, and not, as claimed by counsel for defendants, that the unequal assessment was in violation of the act of congress relating to the taxation of the shares of the national banks, it granted the relief and allowed the injunction

But counsel for the defendants also insist that these cases are not within the rule laid down in Cummings v National bank, because it does not appear that the unequal assessments here complained of, were deliberately intended and also, that before the plaintiffs can have relief on that ground it must appear that there was some common design or fraudulent conspiracy among the assessors of these various counties to make an unequal and illegal assessment to the prejudice of the plaintiffs

But it is not necessary that there should be any actual conspiracy or expressed design to disregard the law in this respect on the part of the assessor to render an assessment illegal. Whenever the assessor of a district of a country as large as one of these counties, uniformly estimates real property at only one third of the value he places on mortgages, it is impossible to attribute the result to the infirmity of human judgment, and the only conclusion possible in the premises is that it was deliberately and willfully done in pursuance of a settled purpose or rule on his part and where the same thing occurs in a number of counties in various parts of the state, it is manifest that the action of the assessors is not only willful and deliberate, but that it is the result of a general and well understood custom to substitute this conventional value of real property for "the true cash" one, which the statute requires

Indeed, the practice is so universal and well known that the court might take judicial notice of it and safely assume that there is not an acre of land in Oregon that is valued for taxation at more than one half its "true cash value," and that generally it is not valued at more than one-third of such value Nor is it a sufficient answer to this to say, as counsel does, that land in Oregon does not yield an income of 6 per centum to its owners on its assessed value For the annual income of land depends not alone or largely on its value, but its use and management

Probably two-thirds of the taxable land in Oregon is unused except as wild pasture The owners of this property do not expect any income from it, nor are they entitled to any But they are getting the benefit, year by year, of its enhancement in value, from the general growth and improvement of the country, to which they often contribute but very little

But it is not probable that the money of the country yields an income of more than six per centum Certainly, if it is loaned at legal interest and pays the usual taxes, it does not Then there is always a considerable portion of this capital lying idle but still subject to taxation And yet in the nature of things, personal property especially money is more liable to escape taxation than land, and therefore it is that in a country governed largely by land owners like Oregon, there is more or less undervaluation of land upon the specious plea more understood than expressed, that this is the only way to keep even with the moneyed capital of the country and secure something like an equality of burdens between them

But, be this as it may, the state scheme of taxation is not based on the income derived from property, but its "true cash value," and therefore it is useless to institute a comparison between the productiveness of land and money

Upon this phase of the case I am inclined to think the plaintiffs are entitled to relief against two thirds of this tax, for if the allegations in the bills are not sufficient as to the deliberation and uniformity with which the land was undervalued by the assessor, there is no doubt but what they can be truthfully made so

But one of the grounds of demurrer to these bills is, that so far as this phase of the case is concerned the plaintiffs are not entitled to relief in these suits, because it does not appear that they have paid or tendered so much of the tax as it appears they ought to pay

This objection is well taken In state railway cases 92 U S, 617, the supreme court, in considering this question, say that before a party can maintain a suit to enjoin the collection of a tax he "must first pay what is conceded to be due, or what can be seen to be due on the face of the bill, or be shown by affidavits, whether conceded or not, before the preliminary injunction should be granted The state is not to be thus tied up as to that which there is no contest, by lumping it with that which is really contested. If the proper officer refuses to receive a part of the tax, it must be tendered, and tendered without the condition annexed of a receipt in full for all taxes assessed We lay it down with unanimity, as a rule to govern the courts of the United States in their action in such cases " To the same effect is the ruling in National Bank v Kimball, 103 U, S, 733, and in Huntington v Palmer, 7 Saw, 355

The assessment of the plaintiff's mortgages for 1884 in Yamhill county is made by the sheriff under § [illegible] of the old territorial act of January 26, 1865, (Or Laws p. 769 § 98), which authorized that officer, to assess and collect a tax on any property which he might find had been omitted from the assessment roll, there being then no provision in the law for a board of equalization It is suggested that this section was repealed by the act of October 25, 1870 (Ses. laws, 53) constituting the county judge, clerk and assessor a board of equalization, and the suggestion is not without force

It is also maintained that this section is void under the fourteenth amendment because it deprives the party affected by the assessment of his property without due process of law, in that it makes the fiat of the sheriff without notice to the owner, sufficient evidence that his property has been omitted from the assessment roll, and is of a certain value for the purpose of taxation, to which it is thereby made liable without any more to do

Under the rule carefully laid down by the supreme court in Davidson v New Orleans, 96 U S, 104, I think this point is well taken The listing and valuation of the property is done by the sheriff arbitrarily and without notice to the owner, and there is no provision for correcting his action in either respect, but the collection of the tax follows immediately upon such listing and valuation and by the sale of the property if necessary. Nor does § 4 of the same act (Or Laws, p 769, § 99), which authorizes the sheriff upon application of the party interested, to correct certain errors of the assessor, apply to an assessment made by the sheriff under § 3 nor would it be sufficient to make it due process of law if it did The party aggrieved would still be without notice of the proceeding until the tax was demanded or the property seized for non-payment thereof

But this proceeding of the sheriff did not, and does not excuse the plaintiffs from paying the proper tax on their mortgage in this county for the year 1884 Generally, it may be said, that the levy and collection of a tax is a proceeding in invitum, to which the taxpayer is only passively a party But when he becomes an actor in the matter and seeks the aid of a court of equity, to protect him against some threatened wrong in the premises, the situation is changed, and the rule applies—he who seeks equity must do equity—which in this case means that the plaintiffs must pay or offer to pay whatever they ought to have paid, if they had been duly assessed in 1884, before they can invoke the aid of this court to enjoin the sheriff from collecting the tax upon this illegal assessment

The motions for injunctions are disallowed and the demurrers sustained

Mr *John W Whalley*, Mr *H D Fenton*, Mr *Raleigh Scott* for plaintiffs for whom also a written argument of Mr *Thomas M. Cooley* was filed

Mr *R S Strahan*, Mr *John Burnett*, Mr *A H Tanner*, Mr *H H Hurley* and Mr *William J Gilbert* for the several defendants

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[illegible]

POSTPONED TO

[illegible]

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